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Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

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Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 186.

XVIth Senatorial District.

The following is the official canvass for Senator in the Sixteenth District of this State:

Counties	Oglesby	Coler	Counties	Oglesby	Coler
Champaign	1770	1284	McLean	3584*	2584
Christian	973	1413	Moultrie	629	715
DeWitt	1272	1047	Piatt	795	627
Macon	1550	1556	Shelby	994	2097
Total				11,567	11,823

Oglesby's (Republican) majority.... 244

☞ The Boston *Courier*, which was one of the most unscrupulous and bitter opponents of Mr. Lincoln's election, since that event has taken to reading his speeches and his record. After giving a summary of Mr. Lincoln's opinions, the *Courier* says:

"Such, in brief, is Mr. Lincoln's creed on the subject of Slavery and Anti-Slavery. This differs very little from the old Whig doctrine; and Mr. Lincoln's views are much the same as those which Mr. Clay always maintained with characteristic frankness and courage, and for which he lost his election to the Presidency, in 1844, through the votes of the Liberty party."

Again, on another day, the *Courier* says:

"If he will redeem the pledges made for him by his moderate adherents—if his Administration is to be constitutional, national and patriotic—all we have to say is, that it will deserve, and will have, the support of the Union party of America. The election of such a man is not cause or justification of secession; and we tell the Governor of Georgia and Mr. Gist of South Carolina that they are going too far."

Letter from a Son of Massachusetts.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I have just now read an article in the *Times and Herald* of yesterday (the 20th) on Massachusetts and her statesmen.

It would be a *funny* production from the pen of a fool, who was ignorant of the history of our country, and knew not, and cared not, what he wrote; but coming from the source it does, it deserves not only ridicule but contempt.

The *Times and Herald* has, during the last political campaign, devoted its columns almost exclusively to the abuse of free society and the exaltation of the inhabitants of the slave States. True, it gave to Mr. Douglas a nominal, eleventh-hour and damning support—evidently, however, less intent upon electing him than upon the misrepresentation and abuse of the inhabitants of the free States of the North.

Since the election, it has been occupied in inciting Southern secession, by filling its columns with such falsehoods touching Northern aggression and free society as would be best calculated to produce it.

Its crowning act, however, is its attack upon New England—upon Massachusetts!—Poor Hancock, Warren, Webster and Co.! How providential that the little fellows were dead before the *T. & H.* struck this awful blow at the old Bay State! Fortunately for them, they are where its valiant arm can't reach them! It will probably shake some of the rocks in that foolish little "stone heap" on Bunker's Hill. But never mind; it can't be helped. They have no business to be so far away from Harper's Ferry and Virginia.

Speaking seriously, I consider a paper which will abuse the *freedom, free speech* and protection of the Northern States, by belieing and lashing their citizens, a diluted skim-milk specimen of despotism, come it from Virginia or whatever other State it may.

A SON OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Starvation.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I have just received and inserted in the Elgin *Gazette*, a letter from Rev. Chas. Reynolds, of Lawrence, Kansas, in which he says "that the famine is actually upon them. Families are subsisting on beans, and making clothing from the bark of trees. In one month many will die of starvation, unless relief come!" Can it be possible that we will sit still and see the destruction of our own kindred? Shall we not say to secession excitements and *crimson* excitements: "In the name of God, Amen! we can have no more of you while our countrymen are starving." We, of Elgin, have forwarded a car containing 80 bbls of flour, and 20 bushels of beans. Will not other towns report what they have done, so that we may know what the prospect of a supply may be. We, as a people, have fed every starving nation on the globe, for the last forty years, and now when our own children are living on nuts and roots—are starving and freezing—we move slow, very slow, in rendering them aid. Will some one tell us how much relief has been afforded, or is about to be afforded.

Yours, for the starving. A. J. JOSLYN.
Elgin, Nov. 22, 1860.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1860.

THE SOUTHERN SENATORS.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, states that he has information to the effect that all the Southern Senators, except those from South Carolina, will be in their seats at the approaching session. Mr. Toombs has neither resigned conditionally nor prospectively, and could not be persuaded to do so, notwithstanding all his Mexican pronunciamentos. He was quite as fierce in 1851, after abandoning General Taylor's administration, but subsided very conveniently.

AN OUTBREAK EXPECTED.

Private intelligence from Mississippi and other States to-day excites much apprehension at the White House, where an outbreak in South Carolina is now feared, notwithstanding all the precautions which have been taken, and the admitted desire of the more prudent leaders to postpone any demonstration until the close of Mr. Buchanan's term. The excitement has been so worked up there, that any foolhardy experiment might be ventured upon in a moment of passion. If the extremists get possession of the Convention, as now seems probable, it will be difficult to prevent some overt act which may demand the interposition of the Government, and particularly as they now know that the President means to denounce secession. The more reckless managers are willing to provoke a collision with the Government, hoping to have it followed by retaliation, in order, if possible, to force such Southern States into co-operation with South Carolina as now hesitate or refuse to join their action.

THE DESKS OF THE HOUSE.

The desks have been replaced in the House of Representatives according to the order of last session, but with doubtful advantage to the progress of public business. In other respects, the Hall has not been materially changed.

THE OLD SENATE CHAMBER.

The old Senate Chamber has been altered and refitted for the use of the Supreme Court, and will be ready for its reception at the opening of the term on the 3d of December. This transfer from the basement of the Capitol was long needed.

BUSINESS IN WASHINGTON.

Business is unusually stagnant here, and a general monetary stringency is felt seriously by the community. The banks refuse to discount, and are sailing close to the wind. Of the $8,000,000 recently subscribed by Messrs. Riggs & Co. for the Government loan, $2,000,000 were taken for the account of other parties; and half of the remaining one, held by themselves, was promptly sold. So they are out of the woods.

MR. COBB'S BUDGET.

Mr. Cobb has withheld execution on nearly all the appropriations of last session which he could control, in order to make his budget appear more satisfactory, thus defeating the will of Congress, and throwing the burden on the incoming Administration.

The Pony Express.

NEW YORK, Monday, Nov. 19, 1860.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Times:

From a telegraphic dispatch in some of this morning's papers, the patrons of our express are led to believe that the company had determined to withdraw the pony. Our mail contract being extended, we shall continue the semi-weekly pony from St. Joseph, Mo., to San Francisco, only increasing schedule time after the first day of December next, and so continuing until the first day of May, unless Congress shall at an earlier date order up the mail service (now running semi-monthly between Julesburg, or the crossing of the South Platte to Placerville,) to semi-weekly, when the present or shorter schedule will be resumed.

Very respectfully,
WM. H. RUSSELL, President.

The Starving People of Kansas.

OFFICE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
61 HUDSON STREET, CORNER OF JAY,
NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1860.

In order to aid the general movement now on foot to relieve the distress amongst the population of portions of Kansas, the American and United States express companies will forward, free of charge, contributions in money or clothing, intended for the use of the sufferers, and addressed to the committees at Leavenworth. You will be furthering a deserving charity by giving publicity to this notice through the columns of the *Herald*.

Yours, &c., HENRY WELLS,
President American Express Company.
D. N. BARNEY,
President United States Express Company.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

Fourth Day of the Trial.

TESTIMONY OF FANNIE BURCH.

Deposition of Harriet C. Brown.

Freaks of a Fascinating Cavalier.

THE CONFESSIONAL.

Criminations and Recriminations.

A FULL AND COMPLETE REPORT.

[From our own Reporter.]

NAPERVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 22.

MORNING SESSION.

Mr. Miller received the deposition of Harriet C. Brown. My name is Harriet C. Brown; I have resided in Chicago since October, '35; am wife of Wm. H. Brown; known Mr. Burch since '35, and Mrs. Burch since she came to the city; I have resided during last 6 years within a block and a half of Mrs. Burch; we have always visited socially, and know her intimately; we seldom had company that we did not invite each other; we have always been in the habit of freely exchanging calls till last fall, when her mother complained that she went into society too much; so Mrs. Burch told me in the latter part of 1859, when I complained of her not visiting me sooner.

His Honor, Judge Norton, decided that he should admit at present no evidence not bearing clearly upon the issue, though, perhaps, matters now excluded might in the progress of the trial become plainly relevant.

Mr. Beckwith then read, under the ruling of the court, a portion of the cross-examination of Mrs. Wm. H. Brown.

Mrs. Thomas Burch and her two daughters were present when Mrs. Burch told me of receiving the letter from her mother relative to her entering too much into society.

MISS FANNY BURCH'S TESTIMONY.

[Miss Burch, a neice of the plaintiff, (Mr. Burch,) visited his house in 1857, and appears to have been an inmate of his family for a long time. She relates many incidents showing the intimacy of Stuart with Mrs. Burch, but nothing of a criminal character. Stuart walked with her (Mrs. B.) rode with her, followed her to church and to private parties, beseiged her at her house, and generally acted as her *cavalier servante*—the minutiæ of which is unimportant. We give the latter part of her testimony in her own language]:

We went to Mr. Farnam's to a little party the Friday before New Years; Mrs. B. did not go; she said her mother did not like to have her to go into company; when we got back Mrs. Burch was asleep in her room; she told me the next morning that Mr. Stuart had been there; next saw them together on New Years; he made a New Years call and staid about ten minutes; Mr. Merrick called with him; she told me then that she fled him behind the orange tree and that when Mr. Stuart left he kissed her hand. He next called on the evening of July 30th. Mr. and Mrs. Neef were in the parlor. When Stuart came in, I spoke to him. Mrs. B. was not in the room, but came in afterwards and shook hands with him. She told me that when Stuart came in he came in the library where she was and shook hands, and that she told him he must not stay long, and that she came in and met him as if she had not seen him; that Mr. and Mrs. Neef had lived longer in Chicago than she had, and she did not like to present him. After they left, Mrs. B. stood by the table and said to Mr. S. "I have heard something about you." He said, "what is it?" She said, "I cannot tell you now."

I then left the room and went to the library to write a letter; Mr. S. soon after came into the library followed by Mrs. B., and asked me why I ran away, and attempted to kiss me; I repelled it, and Mrs. B. laughed; she came to my room afterwards and begged me not to tell Mr. Burch; I promised, and the next day wrote to my mother to send for me to come home; I left the room immediately and went to my own room, and locked the door; my sister came up; I had occasion to come down stairs and I saw the library door closed tight; saw no one; went back up stairs and remained two hours with my sister; Mrs. B. sent for us to come down stairs; I went down; that was about half-past ten; I found them sitting each side of a table in the parlor; one of them asked me why I went away; don't remember my reply; my uncle came in and the [illegible] that he had come down to see if he would take some tickets to Mrs. Bostwick's concert; he stayed about one hour longer; the next evening Mr. and Mrs. Burch and myself went to the concert; Mr. S. was there; he sat on the aisle next to us, two benches in front, on the far end of the bench; Mrs. B. said, as she was pulling off her rings after we got home, "Mr. Burch does not like to have gentlemen admire me, but if they will do it I can't help it;" she said she had often thought that it was fortunate for Mr. Burch that Mr. Van Rensselaer did not live in the same town with him; she said that she liked M. Burch very well, but a woman never could love the same way but once; Mr. Van Rensselaer was the gentleman to whom she was engaged before she married Mr. B.; she said she thought Mr. B. was a great deal better match; she said she thought a woman ought to be careful how she marries and then do as she pleased.

She said that she didn't love Mr. Burch when he married her, as she did now, but respected him; I asked her why she married him, as he was not rich; she said her uncle Corning said he was a good business man and could not help getting rich; Mr. Stuart, on another occasion, talked with Mrs. Burch in the sleigh on Clark street, when she and I were out shopping.

I know Carlile Boyd; have seen him at Mr. Burch's; have been with Mrs. Burch when we met Boyd in the street; he generally joined us and walked with Mrs. Burch; Boyd was at the house two or three times a week for a month; their manner towards each other was very polite; on the day of Mrs. Farnam's dinner party Mrs. Burch and I went to the bank; returning we met Mr. Boyd; we went to the bakery together; I made an excuse and went home; she came afterwards; when my uncle came home he said to us, "Where have you been this morning?" Mrs. B. told him where we had been and whom we had seen except Boyd; Mr. Burch said a friend had told him that he had seen his wife and Minnie in company with their usual escort; he asked who it was; the friend said, "Mr. Boyd;" he asked which Boyd, and the friend replied, "The soft one;" she replied, "Oh, yes, father, I met him;" we sat down to the dinner table, and she teased Mr. Burch to tell her who the friend was; he did not tell her.

Mrs. Burch wished me to ask him who told him; he told me to tell her "that there were things going on in the house that he knew and that she thought he did not know; and that he had asked us all—none of us had told him;" he said he would not tell me who told him; I left him and went in to Miss High's; I sent word to Mrs. Burch what Mr. Burch had said; when I went home they were all at a concert; when Mrs. Burch came in she beckoned me, and I went up to her room; she asked me what else he said, and I said "a great deal to the same effect;" this was Tuesday night; the next day I had a letter to send up town and Mrs. Burch insisted on sending it for me; we had many visits that morning; when my uncle came down to dinner, he went directly up stairs; Minnie came in the parlor and said to Mrs. Burch that father wanted to see her in the library; Mrs. Burch went; Minnie had an engagement and wanted her dinner and so I sent her to her mother in the library, where they both were; she came back and said that "mother was sitting on father's lap with her arms around his neck and that they both were crying:" Mr. Burch came to dinner, Mrs. Burch did not; the next day my sister asked me if I heard any one crying during the night; she said she thought it was Minnie; we went down stairs, and Mr. Burch conducted prayers; Mrs. Burch had evidently been crying and cried during prayers; she left the room as soon as they were over; Mr. Burch went down town; I went into the parlor and Mrs. Burch was there; she said "shut the door Fannie, I want to tell you something;" she then told me that when she sent my letter off the other morning she had sent a letter to Mr. Burch; all I remember of the note was, "I confess all, I have been foolish and silly;" she then told me they had been talking about Mr. Boyd all night; that she had told Mr. Burch that he had kissed her, had his arm around her waist, and that she had told him many times she loved him better than any man in the world; she told me that she had tried to convince Mr. Burch that she had only flirted with Mr. Boyd—that she saw he liked her, and she was only leading him on; that she did not like him; she said Mr. Burch did not believe this; that he thought she could not have said these things unless she meant something; she said he asked her if she thought she could have remained a pure woman three months longer if this thing had gone on; that he had said such dreadful things to her; that he had told her to leave his room that night; that he said he didn't believe Hattie was his child; that he said he would cane Boyd if he met him; she was afraid he would, and wished me to go up and see Mr. Burch; I did so; I went to the bank, and my uncle came home with me; he was much excited; she told me that morning that she had written a note to Mr. Boyd, asking him to send back the presents and notes; she said Mr. Burch had dictated the note; on Friday morning, after we had met Mr. Stuart at Pugeot's, Mr. Burch had a large envelope filled with letters; while we were dressing that day for the dinner party at Farnam's she came to my room crying, and said that she could not go to the party, her eyes were so red; that Mr. Burch had received the notes, &c., from Mr. Boyd, and a handkerchief he had burned; she went to the party, I advising her to, and was very gay there; the next day she came down stairs in the afternoon and copied a paper she had; she was much excited; after she copied it, she put the paper she had copied in an envelope and went up stairs; very soon Mr. Burch came down stairs and went out; she came down and told me that Mr. Burch had asked her if she had told him what had occurred; that she had told him yes, and that he had told her not to tell me any more; she said he had dictated another note to Mr. Boyd, to the effect that she was sorry she had led him on, and begging him to leave town; she said she hated to send it, it would seem so foolish to Mr. Boyd; she said she told Mr. Burch that she did not want to send it, and he said "Mary, do just as you wish, but if you do not send it I shall think you are not in earnest when you say you do not like Mr. Boyd." She said she sent the note to Mr. Boyd; in the evening we went to a reading circle at Mr. Tanner's, and I asked her how Mr. Burch felt; she said he spoke about it every time he saw her. The next day, Monday, Mr. Burch and myself went to Lindsey School; she did not go; on returning, they were together alone some time; we all then went to church; on Monday when I came down stairs in the morning, Mrs. Burch says, "Fannie, your uncle says the dinner party must be given up," and asked me to ask him not to give it up; this was a dinner party Mrs. Burch was to have that day; I went in and saw Mr. Burch, and he told me to go and countermand the invitations; I did so; I met him with the carriage, and we went on the west side, and he read me a letter then from Mr. Boyd; he then went to Mr. Farnam's, and I went home; Mrs. B. and I talked together; asked me if I had seen Mr. Burch; she kept wondering why he did not come back; she said he had said he would come back in a little while; when he came in she ran to meet him; they went together into my room; I heard her say, "Father, I am not guilty;" I then went down stairs; Mr. Burch came down into the library where I was; he seemed very much excited, and sat down, pale, as if exhausted; we went to dinner; Mrs. Burch did not come down; she sent for me to come up stairs while we were at dinner; I went up; she asked me what Mr. Burch said; I said he had told me; she asked "what?" and I said, "Oh, Aunt Mary, how could you have gone to the communion table;" she said, "Don't call me Aunt, I am not worthy of it;" she then said she had repented, and for eighteen months had tried to lead a virtuous life; she said "Fannie, plead with Mr. Burch to keep me, I won't ask to be his wife—I won't ask to be his wife, only to live with him; I know I have sinned against God, but think how I have urged my husband;" she then took her little child, Hattie, on her lap, and said, "You are your papa's and mama's own child, but nobody knows it but God and mama, and that's enough." She said she had read in the Bible that just such wives as she had been forgiven; Mr. Burch returned about four o'clock; Mr. Valentine came with him; they went into her room; I heard Mrs. Burch weeping after; Mr. Valentine went away after tea; Minnie came in the room and said her mother wished to see her; I went up stairs to her room; Mrs. Burch said, "Fannie, you may leave me; I don't wish to be watched when I see my children;" I went out into my sister's room; I went in after that and bid Mrs. Burch good night; the next morning I went out in the hall and heard Mr. and Mrs. Burch in the bath room; I heard Mrs. Burch say, "He said you loved Mary, and would Marry her if I was out of the way, but I do not believe it;" he said something, and she replied, "I will tell you how it was;" that was all I heard; after breakfast Mr. Farnam came in, and Mr. Burch went up stairs; I could distinctly hear Mrs. Burch crying up stairs; Mr. Burch came down and said, "Mrs. Farnam, Mary would like to see you up stairs;" she went up stairs; Mrs. Farnam came down and said she wished to see me; I went up stairs and found her weeping and very much excited; I tried to induce her to take one of my sister's morphine powders, but she refused to do so; I then sent for camphor and took a sponge and bathed her head; she said: "Go to Lizzie; she needs your care; she is pure; she is worthy of you; go to her; she is pure, and I am vile; go to her, go to her, Fanny." Just then the front hall door closed, and she said to me, "Fannie, was that Mr. Burch that went out?" I told her I supposed it was. She said, "Fannie, do you think he heard me cry?" She quieted then immediately. I left her and went to my sisters, who needed my care; just then a servant came up stairs and said Miss Boyd was in the parlor and would like to see Mrs. Burch; if she could not, that she would like to see Miss Fannie; Mrs. Burch sent word that she was ill, and that I was engaged with my sister. The servant returned and said Miss Boyd would detain me but a moment; went down; carried up a message to Mrs. Burch for Miss Boyd, that her brother said he was so sleepy when he wrote that note that he did not know what he was doing; she said, "Tell him that Mr. Burch dictated the letter; no," says she, "he will know that—tell her that I have exhonorated her brother entirely to Mr. Burch, and that he feels more kindly toward him;" I did so, and went up stairs and told to Mr. Burch all the conversation with Miss Boyd; she said Mr. Burch had gone down town to see if Mr. Stuart could not be punished, for he thought it was a State Prison offense; she said she hoped he could be punished without her going on the stand at all, but she supposed she would have to tell what she knew about him; I asked her how she came to be led on so; she said that Mr. Stuart commenced by flattering her, as he had flattered me. She then said, "Oh, there is another thing I wan't to tell Mr. Burch, and if I forget it when he comes in, remind me of it;" and then said that on the Monday evening when we were at Burlington, she was at Mr. Boyd's; that Stuart was very angry because she would not allow him to walk home with her; that she told him she had engaged to go with Mr. Boyd; that Stuart asked her why she promised Boyd when she knew he was coming; and she asked him how she knew he would be there; he said you might have known I would be here if you were coming; she said that night she made an appointment to meet Mr. Stuart at her house on the morning of the next day; that he came there the next day, and that she sent word up stairs by a servant to Lizzie that Stuart was there and had not called for her; she said if Mr. Stuart asked her if Mr. Burch would be at home that night, she told him "No," and he asked if she would let him in; she told him "No;" that he then threw her upon the sofa and tried to take liberties with her. That she resisted him, and told him, to get rid of him, that she would let him in that night after the rest had retired; that she told him she would leave the gas burning, and leave a shutter open on the right hand side of the bureau as a signal to come in, but she said she didn't let him in, but went up stairs and retired with the rest, and that he was very angry the next time he saw her, and told her he walked in front of the house from 11 to 2, waiting to be let in; she said she excused herself to him by saying she went up stairs and went to sleep and forgot it; this conversation with Stuart occurred the day she beckoned him from the office and walked on the Avenue; she said, "Fannie, how will my friends receive me? what will they say to me?" I said I hoped they would treat her kindly; she said, "But they do not know what a fascinating man he is."

[Special Dispatch to the Tribune.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When Uncle came back from down town he said nothing could be done to punish Stuart. Mrs. Burch said, Fannie, is it not too bad that I must be crushed to the earth, and he unpunished? She said he had commenced by flattering her; he had tempted her for three months, and she had resisted his temptations for three months. I asked why she did not tell Uncle. She said that the first time was the time of Mrs. Mather's wedding, and having once yielded to him she was in his power, and, while she despised him, she feared him. She said the last time she yielded to him was the night when we were at the theatre. I asked her if she did not feel relieved since she had confessed. She said, yes; that she had been on the point of confessing many times. She said Mr. Stuart may go on the stand and say all this, but do you believe any one could confess all this unless it was true? I asked her how she felt when she read Mrs. Sickle's confession. She said she thought it very contemptible of a husband to publish her confession as he did. I asked her if she thought the scandal in regard to Belle Cass and Stuart was true; asked her if Stuart had ever said anything to her about it. She said, no, of course, he would not tell of one to the other; she told me that Mr. Burrill had told her that Mrs. Spalding had told him that Stuart had been seen with his arm around her waist; that Burrill had told that she thought when she read her letter that it was a lie made up between Stuart and Burrill, and that was the reason she wrote to Stuart; she said that Stuart had told her in walking down the avenue that he had commenced writing a reply to her note, and she told him that if what he had told her was in the letter she was glad she had not received it, for she was so angry she could not have spoken to him again; she told me of the night that Mr. Boyd called there; Mrs. Burch and I were sitting in the library and she said this is the first time he, Boyd, had ever broken his engagement; she then left the room and went into the library, and almost immediately Mr. Boyd and Horton entered; I sat by Horton, and she by Boyd; Mrs. Burch told me that when she heard the bell ring she heard the servants say that they were engaged, Mr. Burch having given orders for Mr. Boyd not to be admitted; that she immediately stepped up and said: no, gentlemen, we are not engaged; that in order that it might not seem strange to Horton, she told him that she had been out and the young ladies did not like to receive visitors in her absence; at this time she told me she handed Boyd a note; she said that Mr. Burch said perhaps she and her mother might go to some quiet place in New York, and board till the circumstances were forgotten; she said she supposed her friends would not wish her to visit them, that she supposed my mother would not desire it. She begged me not to let my mother hate her; she said she thought her auntie Corning and her mother would treat her kindly; she begged me to plead with her husband to forgive her and take her back again. Mr. Burch came home about five o'clock; she did not come down to table; was in her room; she told me that uncle said she must not occupy his room or sit at the table with them; she was around the rooms; Mr. Burch went away and returned soon after; Mr. Valentine came there that afternoon, and had a private interview with her after dinner; after Mr. Valentine was there I witnessed a paper; my Uncle came to my room for pen and ink and carried them into her room; he then went down stairs, and after some time I went down, and my Uncle preceded me on the stairs when I came up; when I went down, Mr. Valentine was with my Uncle below; Valentine followed some distance behind; when I got up stairs, Mr. Burch said, "Fan, I want you to witness your Aunt's confession;" I demurred; I went into her room, and Mr. Valentine came in; I sat down, and Mrs. Burch was sitting in a rocking chair; there were two sheets of paper lying on the table; Mr. Burch turned down all but a line, and said, "Sign your name there;" I signed in the same way another in her handwriting; Mrs. Burch sat quiet, and understood I was witnessing her confession in her own handwriting; Valentine was there afterwards; he remained a long time; I remember Stuart's passing the house before the confession; my sister said, "There is Mr. Stuart;" I went up to Mrs. Burch's room, and she said, "Come in quick to the window and you can see Stuart;" he was walking with Miss Fleetwood; she said, "I want to shoot him; I shall get Mr. Burch to write a note to Mr. Fleetwood to warn him;" she said, "I wish he would come back, and pass, and bow, and he call, and then send down word I am engaged, and then go down town and not recognize him;" after tea she sent for me to come up stairs; I went up stairs, and she said, "Fannie, I believe he is going to send me away; he seems to be made of stone; he was kind this morning and said he would do nothing till my uncle came, and then he would send me away to some quiet place; he seemed excited and tore his handkerchief to pieces;" mother went to her room and I heard her talking to the baby; she then asked me to go to Mr. Burch and have him come up and pray with her; I did go, and went up into her room, and I heard him praying; he said he went to bid her good bye, and she said Mr. Burch had kissed her good bye, and asked me if I had any feelings about kissing her good night; I said no, and kissed her; they did not sleep together that night; the next day she came to my sister's room and made some lemonade for her, and then kissed her; I remember sewing some edging on her dress, at her request; she asked me about taking her things—her jewelry and her two India shawls; that Mr. Burch had allowed her to do as she pleased; I think she only had one of them; she had a wrapper, and asked me if she had better take it, it would look so pretty if she was ill; she told me Mr. Burch had given her liberty to get what she wished, so she sent down for gloves and hooped skirts; the gloves were too large, but she kept them, as her hands would be larger in summer; her skirt she thought did not hang good, and thought she could get a more fashionable one in Albany, and sent them back; she asked me if I would have any feelings about brushing her hair; I said no, and did it; she said, "Mr. Burch has been very kind; don't you believe he will take me back after three or four years of good conduct; he says he can't make any promises, for his lawyer had advised him not to;" she said he had frequently prayed for her; she had been under no restraint, but took her meals in her dressing chamber, eating there as usual; I think she told me that one of the nights she had not slept; she had given me a bracelet; she asked me to keep it; she asked me to burn the letters she left; those that I saw I burned; she sent a letter on Wednesday to Mr. Burch; I handed it to him when he came in; at her request I noticed what he said and how he looked; I told her he said nothing and that I did not see him; she said, Why didn't you; I told you I was there one day when Mr. Miller and the Sheriff came, on Wednesday afternoon; she spoke of Mr. Miller's kindness to her, and while the paper was being served upon her to appear in court, he told her that the man did not know why she was summoned; she seemed to be offended at Miss Spalding, and to talk about her; she told me that she had told something about her, and that if she had she should never darken her door again; that one day she saw Stuart with his arms around her (Mrs. Burch's) waist; that she explained the matter to her, she thought, satisfactorily; that Stuart was telling her something, and that she sprung up, and that Mr. Stuart caught hold of her just as Miss Spalding entered; she said that she had told the same thing to Mrs. Farnham; I said that it was not likely that she would say much; at this she said she had betrayed her confidence, and that no one but Mr. Stuart, Miss Spalding and herself knew of the occurrence; she told me that the day Stuart walked with her on the avenue he talked against Miss Spalding very bitterly; said she was a lying person and was glad to find she was not coming back again; she had treated her very affectionately before that; at the time this confession was witnessed by me nothing was said by Mrs. Burch that I remember; she told me that Boyd said that a gentleman on this corner asked "what little woman that was he always walked with, and who were the two sisters that walked together?" she said that it was noticed—her opening letters by Clark street Bridge right by Boyd's office—that people were making remarks about it, and that she might not go with Boyd—Mrs. Burch and my sister and I were together and Mr. Burch said he would not have Boyd walking with them; she said: "Father, we don't want them," and when Mrs. Burch left she said "why don't you tell him so?" we refused and she said: "You are not worth anything for friends girls;" she often told me not to tell Mr. Burch of her meeting Boyd; my father is not living; he has been dead three years last August; Miss Spaulding since the death of her parents has lived with my mother; a dinner party to be given she said she wished to invite Stuart to dinner, he was such good dinner company, but that Mr. Burch would not have him; she never professed to me any jealousy of Mary Spaulding; we were coming over from the North Side one day and we met Mr. Stuart and he shook hands and asked her how her husband was; after he passed she said: "Did you notice how jealous he looked?" I did; she said she thought she had done a great deal towards bringing Mr. Stuart and his wife together again; they had been separated a long time before they came to Chicago.

Cross-Examination, by Mr. Beckwith—I know it was on Friday evening I arrived in Chicago; there is no circumstance that enables me to fix the day of the month; Mr. Burch was East; we passed him on our way out about at Syracuse; Mr. Farnam was our escort; he joined us at Little Falls, and was with us all the way to Chicago; we came by the Michigan Central Railroad, arriving between twelve and one; we met Mr. Joseph Turner at the cars; no one else; I think the train arrived at its usual time that evening; no remark was made that the train was later than usual; I don't know the day Mr. Burch had left; he had only been away a short time; Mrs. Burch told me he had gone East; I suppose she told me when he left, but I do not remember; I don't know whether it was a week, more or less; Christmas came on Friday that year; the festival occurred a week from the day we arrived; Mrs. Burch met me in the hall and asked if Stuart met us; she addressed her remarks to my cousin; I think that night it was she told my cousin that Stuart knew she was in the family way; that is all that I remember in the hall; I think she spoke of her situation in the library, before we had supper; don't know whether we had taken off our bonnets; she stated on that occasion that she had told Mrs. Burrill, who had told her husband, who had told Mr. Stuart; that is all I recollect that evening; I don't know how long we sat up that evening; I had heard Stuart's name; never met him before or saw him; that was the only conversation I ever heard on that subject by Mrs. Burch; that was the time I heard; I don't know whether we had taken our things off or had taken supper; I don't know how long after we arrived at the house; it was before our trunks arrived; Mr. Turner had not come in; the library door was open; I think he was in the hall; I don't know what led Mrs. B. to speak of her condition; I recollect no conversation, preceding, succeeding or in connection with this remark, nor any particular other conversation with Miss Spalding that evening; at that time there were two sisters, Mary and Jane; Dora and Margaret O'Hara and a fourth girl, Nora, came while I was there; I don't know whether all the servants were up; I recollect seeing a servant, but not more; don't know whom; don't know who took my baggage up to my room; don't know whether I saw it taken up; think it was taken up; am not sure; don't know what kind of a supper we had that evening; think we had chicken; think it was a cold supper; Mr. Farnam did not come into the house; don't know whether he accompanied us to the door; Mr. Joseph Turner said nothing about Stuart then; I saw Mr. Stuart the next Sunday, between 1 and 2 o'clock; don't know who admitted him; I saw him in the library; Mrs. Burch told me; as she passed my door he was coming in; that is my recollection; Miss Spalding was down stairs; Mrs. Burch went down first; Mrs. B. introduced me; I went directly to the library; when I went down stairs I found Mr. Turner there; don't know where Stuart was; think he and Mrs. Burch were in the parlor; I don't know whether Mr. Stuart kissed Miss Spalding that morning; I had no conversation with Mr. Stuart; Mr. S. and Mrs. B. went in the parlor, leaving me in the library with Mr. Turner; Mrs. Burch said that she would not go to church; that Mr. Stuart could take care of me; Mr. Stuart said that he would remain with Mrs. Burch, and Mr. Turner would take care of me; I do not remember the time when church commenced; Minnie was at Sunday School; I do not know the length of time it was usually held; don't remember what time Sunday School commenced; I went to St. James once after that in the forenoon; don't know what time their service commenced in the afternoon, whether three or four o'clock; I did not look for Minnie before she left; I remember she was at Sabbath school; I can't recall any circumstance which makes me remember it; it occurred to me at the time that she was not at home; don't remember the thoughts in connection with it; did not inquire if she was home; don't remember any remarks being made that she was going to or had gone to Sabbath school; don't remember any circumstances connected with it; don't remember how I knew she had gone to the Sabbath school; I may have said the servants were at home; I did not see them or inquire about them, but generally some of the servants are at home on the Sabbath; I returned from church before candle-light; it was after dinner that Mrs. Burch dressed herself about or after 2, changing her dress and re-arranging her hair; don't remember what dress she had on before; she had on a new plaid silk dress after; there was nothing unusual or unfrequent in her so changing her dress; I did not at that time know Mrs. Sherman; she said that Mr. Stuart had engaged to take tea with Mrs. Sherman; that he had written a note to her that a violent head-ache prevented, and had gone out for the purpose of sending; when Hubbard and Boyd called she told us to go in and see the young gentlemen; I do not remember, but think she said she did not wish to see them; when we went into the parlor the door was not shut; we were seated near the door; I don't remember whether Mr. Boyd and Hubbard came together; I think they were both there when I came in; they remained about two hours; I don't remember whether they left at the same time; don't know when I first saw the library door was shut; my impression is it was shut; I think I looked out and saw it was shut; I had no reason for looking out; did not rise to look out, could see from where I sat; don't remember whether I saw Mrs. Burch again that evening; can't tell if Mr. Boyd went away before she returned; don't remember when she returned; I recollect no conversation between Mr. Boyd and Mrs. Burch; do not remember Boyd's saying to Mrs. Burch that she was a pretty woman to be making calls when her husband was away; don't remember seeing Mrs. Burch in the parlor; I think she said Mrs. Farnam was at home; don't remember how long she stayed; I next saw Mr. Stuart at Miss Kinzie's wedding, on Monday; think it was Monday; am not sure; there is no circumstance fixing it in my mind; I don't remember the hour the wedding ceremony took place; don't know how long it occupied; I have no recollection as to that it was not one hour, nor half an hour; might have been fifteen minutes; don't recollect what hour the reception took place; don't know whether I had any invitation giving the hour; don't remember whether it was on the forenoon or afternoon, or the same, or preceding or succeeding day, that Mrs. Farnam asked us to ride; don't know the hour when Mr. Stuart arrived at Mrs. Kinzie's house; we had been there sometime; think we went by Rush street bridge; am positive; don't know whether it was built at that time or not; Mrs. Burch was in the hall of Mrs. Kinzie's house when she asked Mr. Magie to send a carriage for her; I did not see the carriage; I did not hear Stuart ask to go home with her; Mr. Stuart remained to dinner, which was by gas light; in the parlor, after dinner, Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch danced several times around the room; I don't remember how many times, perhaps six to ten, perhaps more; don't know how long a time; think there was no interval; Mr. Turner and Minnie did not dance so long; Miss Spalding and I did not dance; don't know how long I played; could not say it was over half an hour; think it was more than fifteen minutes; don't know whether Stuart danced with Minnie, or Turner with Mrs. Burch; don't know when Stuart and Mrs. B. went in the library; think the doors of the library and parlor were open; they are opposite each other; Turner and I played chess for an hour and a-half; don't recollect how many games of chess we played; think four or five; Stuart and Mrs. Burch were talking when we went into the library; they were sitting so that we could look into her face, about three feet apart; remained in the library one hour, perhaps more; don't recollect the subject of conversation, either in the parlor, library, or at the tea-table; don't remember whether Stuart shook hands with any one on parting; don't remember that Mr. Jos. Turner accompanied Stuart to the door; think he went out after we went into the library; think he was not there afterwards; the next time I saw Stuart was the day we met him on Randolph street; he accompanied us home; think it was between 11 and 12 in the morning, and think the next time after meeting him that evening was at Mrs. Brown's party; don't remember when that was; it may have been 3 weeks or a month after Mrs. Kinzie's wedding; I went to Mrs. Brown's party with my uncle and Miss Spaulding; Stuart came with Mrs. Burch; the house was on the next block; we all came together and arrived at about the same time; Mr. Burch knew Mr. Stuart went home with his wife; Stuart did not come in; Mr. Burch was at home Christmas day; think he came the 23d, between 12 and 1 o'clock; don't recollect whether he was home Christmas eve; I remember filling Mr. Turner's stocking with potatoes, &c, that evening; don't remember whether Mr. Burch was there; Mr. Farnam gave myself and Miss Spaulding's to us that Christmas; don't recollect when they came; a present was made Mr. Turner; Don't recollect when it came to the house; don't recollect of any presents being placed in his chair or plate; the next morning at breakfast table, nor any conversation that took place there, nor any conversation about Turner's presents, nor of his mother sending him any; I remember Mr. Burch's being unwell Christmas; don't know whether he was up late; heard Mr. Stuart was there Christmas; did not see him; think he gave Mrs. Burch and Minnie presents; don't remember whether Burch was there Christmas; don't remember his carriage breaking at the door; think I did not see Stuart or Burch there that day; think Mrs. Farnam dined with us that day; think it was 3 o'clock; the day of the week we went to the theatre I don't remember; think it was the 23d; the play was Hamlet; the gentlemen accompanying us were Mr. Thomas Dyer and Charles DeKoven; when we returned Mrs. Burch had on a wrapper; when we went away I do not remember what dress she had on; don't remember the color of the wrapper; don't recollect any particular circumstance recalling it to my recollection; think I have known her to put a wrapper on at that time of the evening, and change her dress, before and since; it was not usual; she said she was sorry that Stuart told Mr. Farnam what she did, for she would have seen him; she told me not to mention it; think no person was present when she told me; I saw her when she was married and on subsequent visits to my house, she had not been in the habit of making a confidant of me; did not think it strange she did; she told Miss Spaulding; Miss Spaulding told me that night when we were below in the kitchen that Mrs. B. had told he and not to tell me; when Mrs. Burch told me the next morning; she did not tell me she had told Spalding; I think when I went to Mr. DeKoven's wedding Mrs. Burch told me to tell Stuart if I saw him that Jessie was very ill; don't know that Mrs. Burch had sent for him; don't remember hearing it so stated in my presence; Mr. Turner was delirious; I heard him say that Mr. Burch was to give him a large grant; do not remember that he upbraided Mr. B.; do not remember Mr. B.'s ill treatment of him to have been a subject of conversation; don't remember that on Christmas it was talked about that Mr. Turner had told Mr. Burch his conduct was contemptible; Mr. Horace Turner was there Christmas; think he stayed over night; at the time that Mr. Burch was sitting by the bedside of Mr. Turner his face was toward Stuart and Mrs. Burch; Mrs. B. was reading a piece of letter paper where he folded it; it seemed as if it had been folded before; Mrs. Burch looked confused; Stuart did not; I first mentioned these circumstances when I was talking with Mr. Nan Arman last Friday night; shortly after his death Stuart and I walked out; I had been ill; Mr. Stuart might have bathed my face; he did not kiss me.

Mr. Patterson assisted the Episcopal minister at the funeral services; don't know his name; don't remember how many days before the death it was I went down to get ice; Mr. Horace Turner, I think, was there; Mrs. Turner was there; I think she came either Friday or Saturday; Mrs. Turner went away Monday morning; think Horace Turner came Monday noon before I went for the ice; I think he told me the next morning that he was that evening at one of the hotels playing cards; his brother was very ill; not expected to live, and delirious; the Wednesday after Mr. Turner's death was the next time I saw Mr. Stuart; hearing Mrs. Burch's voice in the library, I went in and saw Mr. Stuart; I supposed some one else was there, for she was talking; there was no reason to lead me to suppose that any one but Mr. Burch was there; she stayed there fifteen minutes; she then went up stairs where Minnie was sick; I don't remember whether Margaret O'Hara was up there; think no one was there with Minnie; she had been sick in bed all day; don't remember of Mr. Burch's bringing any news with him, nor the telegraph of the death of Kitty Pruyn; think it was not then; don't remember the circumstances being spoken of by Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch when they came down stairs; they didn't remain up stairs long; they went to Mr. Patterson's Church; they spoke of it when they came back; do not remember of their going to Mr. Schenck's Church; I left Mrs. Burch's House the 11th of March; I cannot fix the time of our meeting Mr. Stuart and his walking home with us; I went into the library; I think it was after his death, but am not certain; Mr. Burch came home about one P. M.; I cannot remember the day or the month, or whether it was before or after Mr. Turner's death, that we were walking, and I spoke to Mrs. Burch of the scandal about Mrs. Howard Sherman; she said Mr. Stuart had already broken up two or three families; don't remember her giving any names or making any other remarks; I think we all went down to Mrs. Farnam's the next morning; we heard nothing there about Mr. Farnam's having called at our house; I don't remember of the matter having been talked about at my Uncle's house afterwards; about the 17th of October, 1859, I returned to Mr. Burch's house; Mr. Burch was at home; we had no gentleman escort; Mr. Burch met us at the cars; it was Friday or Saturday, I think Saturday.

The cross-examination of the witness was in progress when the Court adjourned. It will probably occupy all day to-morrow.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

Letter of Mrs. Burch on the Subject of her Matrimonial Difficulties—How it is Construed.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

The only movement of consequence in the Burch divorce case to-day was the filing of a number of depositions on behalf of Mrs. Burch. One of the most interesting is that of Rev. Dr. Patterson, relative to certain correspondence between himself and Mrs. Burch. It appears from these papers that Mrs. Burch wrote Dr. Patterson a letter, which he construed into a confession of her guilt, and in answer to which he wrote her a pastoral letter, commiserating her position, giving her Christian counsel, and speaking as if he believed she had made a sort of confession. As soon as Mrs. Burch heard that the letter was to be used as evidence against her, she wrote to Dr. Patterson requesting a copy, and disavowing the construction which had been put upon her communications. It appears from Rev. Dr. Patterson's deposition, that he informed Mr. Burch of the contents of Mrs. Burch's letter, and spoke of the subject in such a way that his (Dr. Patterson's) wife, in his absence, delivered Mrs. Burch's letter to Mr. Burch, supposing that her husband would have no objection. The following is the correspondence, and it will speak for itself. Mrs. Burch's letter was written immediately after leaving her husband upon his alleged discovery of her unfaithfulness:—

MRS. BURCH'S LETTER TO REV. DR. PATTERSON.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1860.

MY DEAR MR. PATTERSON: Will you pardon me for thus addressing you, but I am in such distress this morning, I feel as though I must look to you, my former friend and pastor, for advice and sympathy. I feel that a few words of consolation from you, with the assurance that I had your prayers, would do me great good. I beg that you will not cease to take an interest in me, for if ever I needed the prayers of Christians, I do now, when I am an outcast—a poor lone wanderer upon the earth—shunned by all, and loved by none. I try to feel that for such as I our Saviour died, and I pray that my sins may be washed away. "But your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your —— has hid his face from you that he will not hear." This I feel most deeply. Do you think he will hear me when I call upon him? "My lips have indeed spoken lies, and my tongue hath uttered perverseness." I feel all this most deeply, and I try to find comfort in His blessed word. "Behold the Lord heard. His arm is not shortened that it cannot save; neither is his ear heavy that it cannot hear." This comforts me; but oh! at times my sin is so great, the sense of my iniquity is such, that I feel utterly lost and undone. I pray, and often, that I may be forgiven. I know that "the vilest sinner may repent," but I think, sometimes, that there was never one so vile as I. My doubts, fear and despair then overwhelm me. I try to feel that God will, in his own good time, do all things well. I know he does; but oh! my burden is so heavy, my sin so great, I do cast all upon the Lord and I know he will sustain me. Will you give me your prayers; will you, Mr. Patterson, ask my husband to ever pray for me? He is a Christian, and so are you. Perhaps your prayers with mine may be heard, and I may be forgiven. Will you and he sometimes pray together for me? I do need such prayers. And perhaps for the love he once bore his erring wife, he will pray for me. He did pray for and with me before I left him, and perhaps if you ask him he will continue that prayer. I know that he loathes me now; but I pray that he will forgive me, for it is Christlike to forgive, and he is good. Oh, Mr. Patterson, I have so wronged him. I cannot tell you how I was led on so, step by step, from all that was right and good; I can only say that I have so deeply sinned, I fear I shall never be forgiven, and I can only hope and pray without ceasing; do you and Mr. Burch pray for me? I can ask the prayers of none others; and though I have so sinned against him, I believe he will pray for me, and you know "the fervent prayer of the righteous man availeth much;" at times, so great is my faith in God's promises, I feel that I shall be saved—shall be forgiven—for He says those who truly repent shall be saved, and He knows how earnestly I repent of my sins; and Mr. Patterson, will you comfort my dear husband; I do pray for him and those dear children; God only knows and has witnessed my agony when thinking of and praying for my loved ones: Oh! the thought that my husband; who once so fondly loved me, now looks upon me with loathing and hatred, is almost unbearable; but I pray God that his heart may be more softened towards me; that he will feel less anger and more pity, and that he too will forgive the great wrong I have done him; I hope you will sometimes see my dear children; they will never know how I love them, how I pray for them; my heart aches to think I may never see them again; and yet Mr. Burch has promised that I should, and I believe him.

Again, will you pray for me? Will you ask Mr. Burch to pray for me? Your joint prayers with mine may be answered. Will you write me as soon as you can conveniently? Inclose the letter in an envelope to Mr. Corning, Albany. Your friend, M. W. BURCH.

ALBANY, May 18, 1860.

Rev. R. W. PATTERSON—*Sir:* I have learned with much surprise that the letter which I wrote you before I left Chicago has been used to my prejudice. I do not now recollect the precise language I employed in writing the letter, but I am sure I had no idea that I was writing anything which could be construed in the manner in which I am informed it has been construed. The construction which I learn has been put upon my letter is utterly false, and I request you to send me a copy of it, so that I may know precisely what I did write.

MARY W. BURCH.

CHICAGO, June 6, 1860.

MRS. M. W. BURCH: Your note came to hand while I was absent from home. The letter to which you refer is not in my possession. My understanding of its import must have been sufficiently evident to you from the answer I returned to it in all Christian frankness and sincerity. With much sorrow on your account, and with an unfeigned desire for your welfare, I am your former pastor,

R. W. PATTERSON.

To the Subscribers of the Republican Wigwam.

As many stories are now in circulation in relation to the Wigwam, we think it due to all parties to give a plain statement of facts in relation thereto. Soon after it had been decided to erect such a building, the committee having the thing in charge applied to the Common Council for permission to erect the same within the fire limits of the city, and that there might be no delay by the usual mode of referring the ordinance to a committee, we (the Building Committee) saw the Mayor and most of the Aldermen, and they expressed a willingness to pass the ordinance without the usual reference. We were very much surprised to find in the ordinance as passed, this unprecedented condition, requiring not only a confiscation of the building to the city, but that we should personally enter into bonds in the sum of five hundred dollars to remove the building by the first day of December next. There being no time for delay, and with a direct assurance from members of the Common Council that the objectionable conditions in the ordinance should be removed before its expiration, we proceeded with the erection of the same. The successful results of the campaign inaugurated in this building, the vivid recollections of one of the most brilliant and enthusiastic scenes ever witnessed by the ten thousand spectators inside, and the fifty thousand outside, on the day on which our successful candidates were put in nomination, the loud and oft-repeated encomiums lavished upon the people of Chicago for their enterprise in furnishing such ample accommodations for the Convention, the benevolent Fairs, the monster Concerts, the Sabbath School Concerts, the free Sabbath services held there, the successful exhibition of the mechanical arts and its perfect adaptation to all these purposes, have hallowed it in the eyes of all good Republicans, and even our Democratic friends have came to look upon it as an institution that cannot well be dispensed with. The direct uses for which it was erected have ceased, and in its future use, it will be all of a public instead of partially a political nature. The Committee not only erected the building but paid most if not all the expense attending the Convention even to stattuary. There is yet due for which the Committee have become personally responsible, between five and six hundred dollars to liquidate the entire liabilities against the building. By a vote of the stockholders before it was commenced it was resolved after the campaign to dispose of the building to the highest bidder, and after paying all liabilities, divide the proceeds equally between the Orphan Asylum and the Home for the Friendless. On this condition it is proper to state that with their accustomed liberality our Methodist brethren kindly donated the use of the ground until the first of January, and offer us the lease of it on highly favorable terms for the next five years. The property holders adjoining the building have unanimously signed a petition asking that it be allowed to remain, as they are rid of what has long been a nuisance and receptacle of filth-breeding pestilence and disease.

Under these circumstances we applied early in the fall to the Common Council to remove the unusual conditions of the ordinance, and grant the same privilege for this building as in other cases. Our application was referred to a committee who have failed to report, as the chairman thereof says, because the Mayor is opposed it. For the last three evenings past extra efforts have been made to get a meeting of the Council, but without success. The Committee feel that they have exhausted their power to get the obnoxious provisions of the ordinance removed, and provide a fund, as we have reason to hope we might do, for the poor orphans and homeless ones in our midst, of several thousand dollars. All that remains, therefore, for your Committee to do is to dispose of the building to the highest and best bidder, to be taken down immediately; to the advertisement of which we call your special attention.

By order of the Committee,
C. N. HOLDEN, Secretary,
PETER PAGE, Chairman.

CHANGE OF TIME ON THE CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN ROADS.—A new time table goes into effect next Monday for the passenger trains between Chicago and New York, via the Michigan Central and Great Western Roads. On and after that day trains will arrive at the several points indicated as follows:

GOING EAST.

DAY EXPRESS.	NIGHT EXPRESS.
Leave Chicago..6:00 A. M.	Leave Chicago .6:30 P. M.
Ar've at Detroit 6:00 P. M.	Ar've at Detroit 6:15 A. M.
Leave Windsor.7:15 do	Leave Windsor.7:15 do
" Susp Bridge.6:30 A. M.	" Susp Bridge.7:00 P. M.
Ar've at N. Y..10:30 do	Ar've at N. Y.12:30 no'n
Do Boston....12:00 do	

GOING WEST.

DAY EXPRESS.	NIGHT EXPRESS.
Leave N. Y.....7:00 A. M.	Leave N. Y.... 5:00 P. M.
" Susp Br'ge.11:30 P. M.	" Sus Bridge.11:00 A. M.
Ar've at Detr't 9:45 A. M.	Ar've Detroit...9:15 P. M.
Leave Detroit.10:15 do	Leave Detroit .9:45 P. M.
Ar've Chicago.11:00 P. M.	Ar've Chicago.10:30 A. M.

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Locke, at Grace Church, Mr. D. S. WOODS and Miss LIZZIE G. HOOPS, both of Chicago.

At Oswego, Ill., Nov. 21st, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Robert Rudd, Mr. WM. A. FULLER of this city, and Miss JENNIE E. WALKER.

DIED.

At Lemont, on Monday evening, Nov. 19th, CHAS. WARNER, son of Samuel W. and Juliet Norton, aged nine years and eight days.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED.—A Partner in an established business, where the stock is new and stand the best in the city, or will sell if preferred. Address P. O. Box 334. no23x3t

WANTED.—Cash and Farming Lands in Exchange for City Property. The subscribers are desirous of exchanging good Farming Lands within twelve and a half miles from the city for centrally located city property, worth from $2,500 to $4,000, and will advance part cash in order to perfect a trade. Apply to D. C. & J. F. NICHOLS, 112 Dearborn street. no23x1w

WANTED—A Wet Nurse. Address or apply, with full references, to "M," Tribune office. no23x1w

WANTED—A situation in a Mercantile or Law Establishment, by a young man of energy, of Collegiate education, and some business experience. Address P. O. Box 4233. no23-d321-1w

TO RENT—House No. 537 Wabash avenue, between Twelfth street and Harmon Court; also Furniture. Possession given on 1st of December. Address P. O. Box 6083. no23x3t

WANTED—Two good men to take charge of a team and cows, and make themselves generally useful about a place in the country. Apply at Room 4, No. 101 Dearborn street. no23x1t

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Carbon Coal Company will be held at its Treasurer's office in Chicago, thirty days from the date hereof. MARK KIMBALL, Secretary. Chicago, November 23, 1860. no23x1t

LOST.—A small roll of $9 or $10 in bills, in going down Rush street (from corner of Erie) through South Water, State and Lake streets to Dearborn street. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at this office. no23-d327-1t

BOARDING.—Two pleasant unfurnished rooms with board, suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Only those with the best of references need apply. Call at 231 West Washington st. no23x1t

TO RENT.—Possession given immediately. A two-story frame house, containing 9 rooms newly papered and painted, and supplied with gas and water, situated on Hubbard Court, between Wabash Avenue and State street. The greater portion of the furniture can be had if desired. Enquire of Dr. E. A. Bogue, No. 141 Lake street, between 2 and 3 P. M. no23-x1w

MASONIC.—A Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43 R. A. M. will be held on this (Friday) evening at No. 80 West Randolph street. By order of the H. P. no23-x1t IRA GODDARD, Sec'y.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
Woolen Goods, Embroideries, Ribbons, Buck Gloves, Gauntlets, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, November 23d, 1860, at 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M., at our auction rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn st., opposite the Tremont House, we will sell without reserve for cash, a large lot of Yankee Notions, consisting of a general variety. Also, an invoice of Woolen Goods, Embroideries, Ribbons, &c., &c.
Also—At 10 1-2 o'clock, 100 doz. Buck Gloves, Gauntlets and Mitts. Also, a stock of Jewelry, consisting of a general variety.
no23-d318-1t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

WANTED—A few more Agents wanted to supply the country, particularly the South, with GURDON'S NEEDLE THREADERS. The South now presents a rich open field for good agents. Terms very liberal. Address, with stamp, H. GURDON, 48 Clark street, Room 8. no23x3t

NOW READY.
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
For December, 1860!
CONTENTS:
The United States and the Barbary States.
Sunshine.
The Two Tongues.
Midsummer and May.
Epithalamia.
Arthur Hallam.
The Confessions of a Medium.
John Andre and Honora Sneyd.
We shall Rise again.
The Professor's Story.
A Plea for Freedom from Speech and Figures of Speech-Makers.
Reviews and Literary Notices.
Recent American Publications.
Terms—Single numbers, 25 cents. Three Dollars per year; postage paid to any part of the United States.
All orders should be addressed to
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
no23-d520 1t 135 Washington-st., Boston.

MONEY SAVED.—
BUY YOUR
CLOTHS and CASSIMERES
OF
A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
A full stock of
LADIES AND MENS' UNDERWEAR
In Silk, Merino and Cotton.
150......... LAKE STREET 150
[no19-d489-1m1stp]

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar,
Only and no other preparation ever compounded with the view of a general sale has ever been able to obtain testimonials from persons of such prominence as
Geo. Law, Esq., Fifty ave., New York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., Banker, N. Y.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Col. Samuel Colt, Hartford, Conn.
Col. Chas. May, U. S. Army.
Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Editor Independent, N. Y.
Rev. E. Bright, Ed. Examiner, N. Y.
Rev. D. W. Crone, Agent of American Bible Union, N. Y.
Rev. O. F. A. Spinning, Butternutts, New York.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
And more than one hundred other well known persons.
OLIVE TAR.
When Olive Tar is Inhaled its healing Balsamic odors are brought in contact with the lining membrane of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs,
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
When Olive Tar is taken upon Sugar it forms an unequaled Soothing and Healing Syrup for Coughs and all Throat Diseases.
When Olive Tar is Applied its Magnetic or concentrated curative power render it a most speedy
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky, does not discolor. Fifty cents a bottle.
J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
Are a soluble preparation of Iron and Sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food—They Revitalize and Purify the blood—They Impart Energy to the Nervous System—They Invigorate the Liver—They Strengthen the Digestion—They Regulate the Secretions of the Body—And are a Specific for all Female Weaknesses.
Price One Dollar a Package.
STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR,
STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS,
STAFFORD'S INHALER,
For sale by
SMITH & DWYER,
(Successors to Penton & Co.,)
Wholesale and Retail Agents in Chicago. no15-d398-1m1stp

SALE CONTINUED
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT COST!
T. B. CARTER has recently received a large consignment of
STAPLE GOODS,
Which he is offering with his
Entire Stock of Fancy Goods
AT COST
In order to close out the stock in the shortest possible time. I have now
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls and Embroideries, Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, Gloves and Hosiery, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shirts and Drawers.
LADIES' SUPERIOR SKIRTS
At 37½c, 50c, 75c, 87½c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
Purchasers desiring good reliable goods will consult their interests by securing the bargains now offered.
AS THE STOCK MUST BE SOLD.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
☞ Persons indebted will please call and make early payments.
[The store will close in the evening at 7 o'clock.
T. B. CARTER,
136 - - - Lake Street, - - - 136
[oc31-d373-1m1stp]

REMOVAL.—The Herring's Safes have been removed from 18 South Water st. to the New Store of HERRING & CO., 40 State street, Ladd's Block, opposite City Hotel. no7-d419-1m

Amusements.

MRS. C. VARIAN JAMES,
THE NEW
American Prima Donna,
WILL SHORTLY APPEAR
IN THIS CITY.
no21d295-1w

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 3 till 5 o'clock.
Admission—Dress Circle 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $6.00.
☞ Theatre comfortably warmed.
BENEFIT OF MRS. EMMA WALLER.
First appearance of the distinguished American Tragedian
Mr. Waller.
FRIDAY, Nov. 23d, first night of the great Tragic Play in 5 acts, entitled
THE DUCHESS OF MALFI.
Marion, the Duchess of Malfi .... Mrs. Emma Waller.
Ferdinand............................Mr. Waller
Supported by an excellent cast.
To conclude with
Sayings and Doings.
☞ Due notice will be given of Mrs. Waller's appearance as IAGO.

JOHN C. HEENAN'S
RECEPTION FESTIVAL
AT
BRYAN HALL,
On Clark street, opposite the Court House, on
Monday and Tuesday Evenings, Nov. 26 and 27,
Upon which occasion he will be assisted by
AARON JONES, of London,
NED PRICE, of Boston, and
CHARLEY PERKINS, of New York.
The arrangements will be conducted upon the most unexceptionable principles, and will be found in every respect worthy of the patronage of the elite.
The object of this Fete, independent of conferring a well merited compliment to the recipient of the ovation, is to allow that portion of the community who have seen a struggle for superiority of science or strength between opponents, an opportunity of witnessing the modus operandi incident to such events void of the unpleasant features that too often are attendant upon a
PERSONAL ENCOUNTER.
THE CHAMPION AND HIS FRIENDS
Will appear in the same costume, and display the same colors as were employed at the meeting in England.
MR. JOHN C. HEENAN
WILL PERSONALLY APPEAR.
Mr. Heenan will sustain the onset of Eminent Professors in a series of Sparring Scenes of a chaste and scientific character. The performances will be enlivened by an
Excellent Band of Music.
To give additional eclat to this most imposing and novel entertainment, an engagement has been effected with
MONS. GREGOIRE, THE MODERN HERCULES,
Whose astounding feats of strength are the wonder of both the Old and New World, and acknowledged by all who have witnessed his miraculous exercises, to be the
STRONGEST MAN IN THE WORLD.
The most effective measures have been made to secure good order by the management.
☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.
TICKETS.......................50 CENTS.
This novel and Chaste entertainment is patronized by the most refined classes, both ladies and gentlemen.
☞ The front seats are positively reserved for Ladies and Gentlemen accompanying them.
Tickets can be procured at the Briggs House, Richmond and Tremont; also at Box Office at the Hall. Box Office open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. no23-d322-4t

KINGSBURY HALL.
Friday and Saturday Evenings,
Nov. 23d and 24th.
MR. SAM COWELL,
The Distinguished Musical Comedian,
Respectfully announces TWO of his popular Concerts at the above named Hall, commencing as above.
Mr. COWELL will be assisted by his daughter, Miss SIDNEY COWELL,
Also by Miss EFFIE GERMON,
And the popular English Tenor, Mr. GEORGE CROISER,
And by Mr. A. SEDWICK,
and his son, Master CHAS. SEDGWICK, on the Treble and Bass English Concertinas.
Conductor, Mr. ALFRED SEDGWICK.
For particulars of Concert, see Programme.
Admission 25 cents—Front reserved seats, 50 cents; non-reserved seats, 25 cents. no17-d476-1w

BRYAN HALL—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill.
Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its
Acoustics and General Appointments.
It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects.
The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the great thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square. The Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear.
Ample ingress and egress—20 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place.
The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000 and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris; also "Webster in reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy.
There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c., &c.
Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN,
no17-60-1y Office in the Building.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
LECTURES,
Commencing Thursday Evening, November, 15th, 1860,
AT METROPOLITAN HALL.
Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen
BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.,
Rev. T. L. CUYLER,
GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.,
JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.,
Prof. A. J. UPSON,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY.
Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER,
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND,
Prof. E. L. YOUMANS,
Prof. C. OSCANYAN,
Hon. H. J. RAYMOND,
Rev. A. L. STONE.
Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co. and at the store of J. P. Knowles, under the Hall, at the Richmond House, Tremont House, Briggs House, and of the Librarian at the Rooms of the Association in Portland Block, and of the members of the Committee.
Henry W. Bishop, Jr., Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. P. Kellogg, Lecture Committee.
no1-d83-3m HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison.
Class open at all times for beginners.
CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for scholars and friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. se2d24-6m

NOTICE—Wigwam for Sale.—Sealed proposals are invited for the sale of the Wigwam Building until Saturday noon next, as follows:—the amount to be paid, one-half cash and one-half in three months; the building to be taken down and removed before December 1st next, a bond to be given to do so. Also, in case the Common Council shall grant permission for the building to remain. The amount for the building, quarter cash and quarter in cash six, nine and twelve months. The building to remain on its present site five years at a ground rent of $1,000 per annum for three years, and $1,500 per annum for the last two years.
There is about 180 m feet of Lumber in the building; much of it little injured.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids, but if the building is sold, the highest and best bid will be accepted. The building will be open from 10 to 14 m. each day for inspection.
Address PETER PAGE, Chairman.
By order of the Building Committee,
no22x3t C. N. HOLDEN, Secretary.

JESSE OAKLEY'S SUPERIOR
SOAPS.
Trade Mark "H. B. AMES." For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Grocers. no8-d422-1m1stp

T. KINGSFORD & SON'S
Celebrated Oswego Starch.
All varieties sold by all Wholesale and Retail Grocers. no8-d422-1m1stp

T. C. SMITH & CO.,
Brass Cock Manufacturers,
COPPERSMITHS,
And Dealers in
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
228 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
[sold'60-1y]

REMOVAL.—81 TO 140.
81 to 140.
81 to 140.
F. MUNSON
Has removed his stock of
Blank Books and Stationery
From 81 to 140 Lake Street,
Where he has new and increased facilities for supplying every article of Stationery required in the
OFFICE AND COUNTING ROOM.
He is prepared to execute every variety of
COMMERCIAL PRINTING,
At short notice and at the lowest living rates.
BLANK BOOKS,
Single or in Setts, of any desired style of Ruling, Printing and Binding, made to order.
F. MUNSON, Practical Blank Book Manufacturer,
no1'60-1y 140 Lake street.

NOTICE.—Mr. Henry A. Ameluug holds my full power of attorney during my temporary absence from the city. E. B. DIX. Chicago, Nov. 23, 1860. no23x3t

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

The following are the Rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion...$ .50
One Square each subsequent day, (2 $1.00)... .25
One Square two weeks, (6w $7.00).............. 2.50
One Square one month, (2m $9.00)............. 5.00
One Square three months, (4m $15.00)......... 12.00
One Square six months, (9m $25.00)........... 20.00
One Square one year.......................... 30.00
☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All changes charged 20 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
20.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 82 Lake Street.
Groceries, Teas, Feather Dusters and Brushes,
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, November 23d, at 11 1-2 o'clock, we will sell at our salesroom, invoice of 3 0 dozen Feather Dusters, Scrub Pails, Varnish, Stove, Shoe and Horse Brushes.
GROCERIES.
An invoice of Teas, Spices, Coffee, Chicory, and other goods. Sale without reserve.
no23-d322-1t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 82 Lake street.
Large and Peremptory Catalogue Sale
BY AUCTION
OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes, Table Cutlery, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c.
On FRIDAY, November 23d, commencing at 9 1-2 A. M. we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, by catalogue, several invoices of the above fresh and seasonable goods, just received from the east, comprising in part of Wool Undershirts and Drawers, White and Colored Linen Bosom Shirts, Ladies' Grey and White Woolen Hose, Merino do., Worsted, Damask, Lambs' Wool Shirts, Silk Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties, Mitts, Emb'd Collars, Dressing and Fine Combs, Cabas with Chains, Porte Monnaies, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Silk Shoe Laces, a quantity of assorted Notions, Cloths and Cassimeres, Stationery, Oil Carpets. Also, an invoice of Mens' Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Congress Gaiters, Shoes and Boots, and Boys' Shoes and Women's Lace Boots.
This sale is worthy the attention of the Trade. For particulars see catalogue.
no15-d305-1t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
Second-Hand Furniture, Crockery, Stoves, Beds, Bedding, Hair Mattresses, &c., &c., at Auction.
On SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 24th at 9 1-2 o'clock we will sell at our salesroom, No. 82 Lake street, the entire Furniture and effects of a Hotel, removed to our store for convenience of sale, consisting in part of Bureaus and Wash-stands, Cane Chairs, Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, Parlor and other Stoves, Comforters, Sheets, Pillow Slips, Hair Mattresses and Pillows, Feather Beds and Pillows, Crockery, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Spoons, &c., &c.
Sale positive and without reserve.
no23-d326-2t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

NEW FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
We shall sell at our Salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, at 9 1-2 o'clock on Saturday Morning, Nov. 24th, a splendid assortment of Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture. GILBERT & SAMPSON,
no23-d323-2t Auctioneers.

WM. B. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET
Directly opposite the Tremont House.
FURNITURE SALE
Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M.
DRY GOODS SALE
Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M.,
AT OUR SALESROOM.
☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

DWYER'S
ANTI BILIOUS POWDERS,
An Efficacious Remedy for
CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS,
HABITUAL COSTIVENESS,
BILIOUS
BILIOUS
BILIOUS
AND
AND
AND
NERVOUS SICK HEAD ACHE.
NERVOUS SICK HEAD ACHE.
NERVOUS SICK HEAD ACHE.
VARIOUS FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA.
VARIOUS FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA.
VARIOUS FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA.
INDIGESTION.
INDIGESTION.
INDIGESTION.
HEARTBURN.
HEARTBURN.
HEARTBURN.
DISTRESS OF FOOD AFTER EATING.
DISTRESS OF FOOD AFTER EATING.
DISTRESS OF FOOD AFTER EATING.
INACTIVITY OF THE LIVER.
INACTIVITY OF THE LIVER.
INACTIVITY OF THE LIVER.
BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is a mistake that Blue Pill, or any other Pill containing Mercury, is the only remedy for Bilious Disorders and the various Diseases of the Liver. Dwyer's Antibilious Powders are a combination of Vegetable principles that produce the same positive action upon the Liver as Mercury, and will correct the derangement of that organ as surely without the risk of any unpleasant or injurious consequences.
Price 25 Cents Per Box.
Sent by mail on receipt of Ten 3 Cent Stamps.
FOR SALE BY
SMITH & DWYER,
(Successors to Penton & Co.,)
94.............. Lake Street 94
OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.
[no19d491-1m1stp]

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM.
CHAS. L. NOBLE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
KEROSENE AND COAL OIL GOODS
Of every description.
LAMPS and CHANDELIERS, with new and improved Burners—burning without smoke or odor—for Churches, Halls, Stores, &c.
I am the Sole Agent for Chicago of the
Downer Kerosene Oil Company.
au30-d62-6m1stp No. 122 CLARK STREET.

GLORIOUS NEWS.
PRICES REDUCED.
The Grover & Baker
SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Having gained all their suits against lawless infringers of their patents, who have flooded the country with worthless sewing Machines, propose that the public shall be benefitted thereby, and have reduced the prices of their
POPULAR AND STANDARD MACHINES
AS FOLLOWS:
The $50 Machine is Reduced to..........$40
The $65 Machine is Reduced to..........$50
The $75 Machine is Reduced to..........$60
The $90 Machine is Reduced to..........$75
Cabinet and other styles in proportion.
Manufacturing Machines......................$30
Chicago Salesroom, 115 Lake-St.
AGENTS WANTED.
Address GROVER & BAKER, S. M. Co., Chicago, Ill.
no16d63-1v1stp

LADIES' FURS.
RUSSIAN SABLE,
Mink, Stone Martin, and Fitch
CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &C.
Low-priced Furs of every description.
Children's Goods in Great Variety.
Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Mufflers and Gloves.
A Large Assortment of Fancy and Buffalo Robes. Our Furs are manufactured in our usual superior manner and of the very best material.
BASSETT & HAMMOND,
no19d487-3m1stp 122 Lake street, corner of Wells.

UNITED STATES MAIL.
Only Weekly Line to
CORK, LIVERPOOL,
And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown (Cork) Ireland.
THE MONTREAL MAIL
Ocean Steamship Company's
First-class full power Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers:
Bohemian, Capt. McMaster, | Nova Scotian, Cap. Borland
N'th Briton, " Grange, | N'th American, " Arion.
AngloSaxon, " Balantine. | Canadian, (new.)
Two new ships, (building.)
Quickest, Cheapest and most Comfortable sea passage.
Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork), Liverpool:
First Class, according to state room.........$80 and $103
Steerage, found with cooked provisions..
Return Tickets, First Class, good for six months,...$150 and 180
Steerage...$ 30 and 36
Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates.
For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, Sabel & Searle, 19 Water street, Liverpool, Cork and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, Wm. Graham, Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, Milwaukee, or to JAMES WARRACK,
Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake st.,
d1y-1stp Under Adams House, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE
OPEN.—This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE,
At Montreal, at a cost of Six-and-a-Half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada,
Is no open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME.,
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South and West, and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through all parts of Canada and the New England States; also to and from
CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL,
And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.
JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent,
No. 12 Lake street,
Under the Adams House, Chicago.

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1860.

THE NEW KANSAS TROUBLE.

We had hoped that Kansas was at peace—that beyond the cries of her people for bread we should hear nothing from her until she asked for admission into the Union. But in that we are unfortunately disappointed; and though we do not credit the reports which come from there as to the criminality of the Free State men, we have no doubt that new difficulties have arisen, and that they will not be harmonized without the further shedding of blood. In another column, we print an account which we cut from a Leavenworth paper, that gives the Free State version of the affair; but we do not implicitly credit that. Our own idea of the imbroglio as we understand it now, is this: Kansas is in a state of semi-starvation. Her people have neither bread nor money. Their lands belonging to the United States are coming into market, and will be soon offered at public sale. They have occupied these for years; in many cases valuable improvements have been made, and in all cases, the "claim" is looked upon as home. Knowing their inability, owing to an entire failure of the crops, to secure by purchase the places that they have occupied and cultivated, they have made extraordinary exertions to get a postponement of the sales. They say, properly enough, that the amount of money which these lands will bring, is, though everything to them, a bagatelle to the government, and that if the postponement is not made, they will lose their homes, the fruit of years of toil, and be turned out to begin elsewhere anew, which their bitterest enemies in Missouri will be installed, legally to be sure, in the cabins from which they have been driven forth. Their efforts to make the authorities at Washington yield to their wishes have been wholly unavailing. With that insane obstinacy and wrong-headedness which has distinguished Mr. Buchanan's treatment of Kansas affairs, he turns aside from their petitions and bids the sales go on. His obduracy is barbarous and indefensible; they have produced in the country a state of feeling that is already manifesting itself in deeds of violence. Pinched by famine, goaded by the certainty that their homes must be snatched away from them, and that after all their trials and sufferings they must give up the contest, they have been again hurried, we know not how, *into the strife which all men hoped had passed. A few days will put us in possession of all the facts.* In the mean time, we ask for them the indulgence which they have the right to claim. We may be mistaken, but we dare assert that the slavery question, except as a collateral matter, has nothing to do with the imbroglio, as it stands, and that the gabble about "Abolitionists," &c., is a part only of the old machinery by which the Free State men have been overborne by armed and infuriated mobs.

While saying this, we desire not to be understood as apologizing for a party of men with whom Kansas is afflicted, some of whom are unquestionably the active agents in this new outbreak. They are those in whom wrongs have provoked a feeling which nothing but blood will stifle. They are the fanatics to whom peace is hateful, and who never for a moment forget that with slave-holders and slavery they have an account which is yet to be balanced; and that it is their mission to break down and destroy the men and the institution which have earned their hate. They are not many; but they are active and untiring. If Kansas were rid of them, and of the border agitators in Missouri, who are their fellows, the Territory and the State would be more desirable places for men to whom peace is preferable to war.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Can you tell me why it is that the balance of trade is so heavy against the West? The present year has given us a bountiful harvest. I notice by your weekly reports of the Chicago market, that about thirty-three millions of bushels of grain have been received in your city during the current year, the most of which has been shipped to New York, and the proceeds drawn against by your banks for the payment of Western balances. Other products of the country, such as cattle, hogs, cured and pickled meats, tallow, lard, hides, pelts, wool, etc., etc., have been shipped in like proportion, and the proceeds consumed in like manner. I estimate the value of products sent forward from Chicago alone, the present year, at not less than $50,000,000. Can it be possible that the whole of that sum has been sunk in the purchase of merchandise? We are building no railroads of any account, nor are we prosecuting any other great works of public improvements the present year. The people of the West are supposed to be practicing a most rigid economy. Can it be possible that those of them who transact their business with Chicago have consumed the value of this year's shipments? If not, what has become of the money? And why, when exchange on New York is ruling at the present exorbitant rates, are so many compelled to submit to the shave for the purpose of maintaining their credit? Will you shed a little light upon this, to me, inexplicable subject?

ILLINOIS.

REMARKS.—Our correspondent is not the only person to whom the subject of the above queries appears to be inexplicable. Multitudes, in the absence of any satisfactory explanation, have come to think that it is mainly the result of our geographical position, and that it is the pre-ordained fate of the West to hold the relation of commercial vassalage to New York. It will not be an unprofitable use of these columns to show the fallacy of this conclusion, and to give a rational exposition of the points raised by our correspondent.

If the West owed the East nothing, and purchased nothing of her, of course, whatever the former sold to the latter, she would receive the value of it in money, and it would add that amount to the permanent wealth of the former. At present, however, she both owes largely and buys largely of the East, while Eastern capital is heavily invested in some of our public improvements, the result of which is to withdraw annually a large sum from the West, in the shape of interest, earnings and dividends. Let us look at the matter a little in detail:

1. Aside from commercial credits, the West is indebted largely to the East on individual or private account. It is impossible to obtain even an approximate idea of what the total amount is, but that it is very large no one will deny. The sum thus owing in this city, secured by bond and mortgage, and used in the construction of permanent private improvements, is not an inconsiderable amount. There is not a city of any considerable size in the whole Western country, of which the same is not equally true. The interest on money thus borrowed is, in every case, payable semi-annually in New York, and it is met by exchange in that city drawn against Western shipments.

2. Nearly every Western city and many Western counties are also in debt to the East, for money expended in the erection of public buildings, water-works, gas-works, sewerage, bridges, subscription to Railroads, etc. We have no means at hand of arriving at the aggregate, but the sum is a large one. Take Chicago, alone, as an example. Her Funded debt, as shown by the Comptroller's Report, is $514,000; her debt for sewerage purposes $750,000; and her debt for water-works is $1,072,000. Add to this the debt of St. Louis, which is much larger, the debt of Milwaukee, Madison, Dubuque, St. Paul, Galena, Davenport, Rock Island, Burlington, Peoria, Quincy, Springfield, Alton, and a great many other towns, to say nothing of County debts, and the aggregate will probably astonish any one who has not given the subject mature consideration. The interest on this indebtedness is also payable semi-annually, and is met by bills of exchange on New York drawn against Western shipments.

3. All of our Western States are in debt to the East and to Europe—some of them largely so. Illinois owes ten millions, Missouri nearly twenty-five millions, and other States smaller sums. The semi-annual interest on these large amounts makes no small hole in the annual shipments from the West.

4. Thus far we have spoken only of interest. In many cases, both of private, corporate and State indebtedness, portions of the principal are annually falling due and being paid. In Illinois the entire proceeds of the two-mill tax are devoted to this purpose. Here is another large hole made in Western shipments.

5. Our railroads are, in the main, owned by Eastern capital. Most of them are in debt, and their total net earnings devoted to meeting floating indebtedness and interest on mortgage bonds. How much the entire net earnings of all our Western railroads may be, we cannot tell. Of those centering at Chicago, the total earnings for a series of years are as follows:

1860	$17,813,957
1859	16,428,223
1858	13,191,736
1857	12,659,115
Total four years	$60,093,036

All this money, except current expenses of the roads, has been sent to New York, in the shape of exchange drawn against Western shipments. Add to it the net earnings of all the other Western railroads, and the sum will probably be more than doubled.

6. In special answer to our correspondent's inquiry as to what becomes of the proceeds of the large shipments from Chicago, we have to add, that in addition to the quota of interest and principal on the various kinds of indebtedness and earnings enumerated above, which is paid by exchange made by Chicago, this city supplies a large amount of exchange to other Western cities. This is true, particularly of St. Louis, Milwaukee, and almost all of the smaller cities of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. How much exchange is thus supplied by Chicago, we have no means of ascertaining, but it is told in millions annually.

7. Our Illinois and Wisconsin banks have absorbed, since they were started, about eighteen millions of dollars, in the purchase of stocks, all of which has been paid in a similar manner to the foregoing. Between two and three millions of dollars have been thus used in Illinois alone, for this purpose, within the last three or four months.

We think now that our correspondent will have no difficulty in understanding what becomes of the money received for surplus Western products. The facts we have enumerated explain, too, the cause of Western vassalage to the East. That vassalage, it is evident, must continue until we pay our debts, amend our banking laws, become the owners of our own railroads, accumulate capital enough to carry on our private and public improvements, and establish manufactures at home to supply, at least, the home demand. When we shall have done that, the balance of trade will then be in favor of the West; the Atlantic cities and States—New York included—will become tributary to us; and the vassalage under which we now groan will be transferred to those who derive so much of their present vitality from the West.

Relief for Kansas.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

EARLVILLE, Nov. 21, 1860.

The citizens of Earlville met at Vosburgh Hall for the purpose of hearing Judge Arny make a statement of the sufferings of Kansas. Wheeler Hedges was chosen chairman, and M. H. Signor secretary.

Judge Arny was then introduced to the audience, and made a lucid and very interesting statement of the affairs of Kansas and the means proposed for relief, &c.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to act at this point to solicit aid and attend to forwarding it, composed of M. H. Signor, W. R. Haight, and S. Wiley.

On motion, a committee of ladies was appointed to procure material and flour sacks, composed of Mrs. M. H. Signor, Mrs. W. R. Height, Mrs. S. T. Stilson, Mrs. T. D. McClure, Mrs. S. Wiley, Mrs. J. Brewster, Mrs. A. J. Grover.

M. H. Signor stated that he had now received 99 bushels of wheat, about 40 bushels of beans and shelled corn, two sacks of flour, one load of ear corn, and had been assured that much more would be delivered as plans were matured for forwarding and the farmers were a little over their hurry.

W. HEDGES, Chairman.

M. H. SIGNOR, Secretary.

Agent for Kansas Relief.

Dr. James Fletcher of Kansas, is the authorized agent for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas, and will visit Indiana and Ohio immediately, and solicit donations to be forwarded to S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison. We commend him to the humane where he may visit.

W. F. M. ARNY,
Gen'l Agent for Relief of Kansas Sufferers.
Chicago, Nov. 22, 1860.

PERSONAL.

"Awful Gardner," the reformed prize fighter, states that in his temperance coffee-rooms in New York, during the past eighteen months, fifteen hundred persons have been induced to take the pledge to abstain from all that can intoxicate.

We see it stated that Gov. Aiken, the distinguished South Carolinian, is opposed to secession. It will be recollected that during the contest for Speaker of the House of Representatives, when Gov. Banks was the successful candidate, that at the closing contest, Gov. Aiken was the opposing candidate. When the contest was finished by the plurality rule, there was some talk on the part of Southern members of not acquiescing in a result thus attained. But Gov. Aiken at once put his foot on all such rebellious symptoms by rising and delivering this brief speech: "I desire to say one word. I ask the permission of the House to accompany the gentleman from Massachusetts to the Speaker's chair, according to the courtesy usual under such circumstances." The new Speaker and his generous rival were soon seen going arm-in-arm toward the chair, and order reigned in that House. Gov. Aiken is reputed to be the wealthiest man in South Carolina, and a gentleman of deservedly great influence."

—Arrangements are in progress in Boston for an ovation to Gov. Banks on the occasion of his departure to the West. The matter is in the hands of a committee, and it is said that gentlemen of all parties will co-operate in the matter. The ovation will probably take the shape of a public dinner.

—Selim Newton, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin—just elected to the Legislature of that State—is a Republican of the genuine Lincoln stamp—he being six feet four inches in height.

—C. A. Brown—Artemus Ward, the Showman—late local editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, has taken his collection of "snaix and wacks phiggers" and gone to New York. On the occasion of his leaving, he was made the recipient of a splendid diamond breast-pin, which was presented to him by Mayor Senter, on behalf of himself and a large number of citizens. Mr. Brown enjoys the entire respect of the people of Cleveland.

WESTERN MATTERS.

The census of Detroit is to be retaken, the Common Council of that city having appropriated $500 for that purpose.

THE FISHERIES.—The St. Joseph fishing grounds have yielded but poorly this summer, and so far the fall fishing has been prosecuted with indifferent success. The labors of our fishermen last summer were well rewarded, but this season the business has been of but little account all along the lake shore, even including the famous fishing grounds of Mackinaw.—*St. Joseph Traveler, Nov. 14.*

DROWNED.—A newly married German couple (names unknown,) from Illinois, left La Crosse last evening for Red Wing, per steamer Favorite, and when about 8 miles above La Crosse, about midnight, the man accidentally walked off the boat into the river. As yet the body has not been found. The woman returned to-day, and proceeded to Illinois in great distress.—*La Crosse Republican.*

The Valparaiso (Indiana) *Republic* says that one of the bodies of the "Lady Elgin" victims, found on the shore of the Lake in that county (Porter) was that of Mr. Pierce, superintendent of the Milwaukee Gas Works, who was supposed at the time of the catastrophe to have been lost. The *Republic* also states that a little girl named Davis, while running with a butcher-knife for Mr. Chamberlain, with whom she lived, and who was killing hogs at the time, fell down, and the point of the knife entered and separated the jugular vein, causing death before assistance could be procured.

UNDER A MISTAKE.—We learn that a gentleman arrived at the American House, Monday evening, who had come all the way from Covington, Ky., with the expectation of hearing Mr. Lincoln deliver an address, last evening, as it was generally reported throughout Kentucky, he would. When he found out that such was not likely to be the case, he returned home, quite enraged at the misunderstanding. What a pity! the poor fellow has lost an opportunity of becoming a lion in his neighborhood.—*Springfield Journal.*

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

A Georgian's Opinion of Secessionists.

[Special Correspondence of the Savannah News.]

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 11.

DEAR NEWS: It is the Sabbath, and the various churches of this city have just closed their solemn services to Almighty God with a united prayer for the good of our beloved State. I hope your readers will pardon me, in my great desire to lay before them the schemes and machinations of the politicians who are now about to decide the fate of our native State, if I should trespass on time which ought to be devoted to rest.

DISUNION PARTY.

In my letter of yesterday, I foretold the rise of a Union party, with Johnson, Stephens & Co., at its head. I have since ascertained that there will be a great Disunion party organized under Cobb, Toombs, Ben Hill & Co. This is a mere flying rumor, but sounds so much as circumstances are at present pointing, and I predict that before many days Cobb, Toombs, Iverson, J. A. Jones of Polk, Ben Hill, Judge Law, Bartow, King of Glynn, &c., will all unite for a common purpose under the "Southern Right's Party." This name they may not adopt, but their object will be the same, namely—"Resistance to the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln."

Leading politicians are very cautious in their conversation, weighing each word ere it departs to return no more. They are, at this time, listeners, not talkers. I must make one exception to this rule. Mr. Toombs is very much excited in everything he says, and is considered by many as too extreme. Acknowledged leaders have very little to say, and what is said sounds very much of the "Dear People." "What my State does I endorse." "Through weal or through woe, through good report, or through bad report, I follow the fate of my native State, &c., &c.," the well-known clap-trap of the demagogue. That man who is sent by his people to represent them in the Legislature, and when grave questions arise, instead of speaking out like a man who knows he is representing a constituency who have some confidence in his capacity and integrity, cringes and shrinks from the responsibility of his own opinion and makes use of such clap-trap expressions as the above, is a demagogue of the most dangerous character—one of those men who would pander to prejudices and encourage the lowest vices of the people; for the sake of the gratification of his own unholy ambition. Such men are demagogues at heart, and ought to be rebuked by their people and taught to know that if they have no confidence in the people, a right-thinking community will have no confidence in them.

PLANS FOR DISUNION.

Those who desire to break up the Union are of as many shades of opinion in regard to the plan for doing so, as there were colors in the coat of Joseph. Each has a particular plan of his own, but I think they may be divided into four classes,

1st. The disunionist *per se.*

2d. The disunionist on account of the election of Lincoln, who thinks that revolution is the remedy.

3d. The disunionist on account of the election of Lincoln, who thinks that secession is the remedy.

4th. The disunionist who is willing to wait until the Senate of the United States is in the hands of the Republicans,

I ought perhaps to give another class. I refer to, fifth, those who are in favor of trying Mr. Lincoln, in hopes of his pursuing a conservative line of policy, and thereby save the Union, but favor disunion so soon as the first attempt is made by Congress to circumscribe our rights or interfere with our institutions.

1st. He believes that the Union is a curse to the South, and the Government an oppression. They think that the tariff laws are a systematic robbery of the planter to enrich the manufacturer, and are in favor of "free trade and direct taxation." To this class belong Judge Jones, of Polk, Gen. Bethune, of the Corner Stone, &c. This class are willing to break up the Union in any manner possible, either by secession or revolution, either in conjunction with other States, or separate and alone.

2d. He wishes disunion, but thinks that if time is given and election is called, that the people will decide that "the election of Lincoln is 'NOT' a declaration of war." He therefore favors revolution as a remedy. He proposes to seize the Custom Houses in Savannah, St. Mary's, Brunswick and Augusta, to take charge of the Post Offices of the State, and appropriate the proceeds of the customs to the State of Georgia. Some wish to revolutionize immediately; others to commence hostilities on the day of the inauguration of Lincoln.

3d.—The class whom I have just described have no confidence in the people; the third class, on the contrary, have the confidence that the people of the State will think as they do, and wish to proceed according to law. This is much the largest class, and will undoubtedly control every other shade in the Legislature. To this class belong Gov. McDonald, Gov. Cobb, Ben. Hill, Judge Daw, Col. Gartrell, Judge Benning, Judge Iverson, Hon. Robert Toombs, &c., &c.

4th. He is confident that Lincoln will be powerless with a Congress opposed to him, and is in hopes that there will be a reaction in the course of two years. They, too, are in favor of Disunion, so soon as Lincoln has a Black Republican Senate.

5th. Can scarcely be called a disunionist.

All of these wish disunion; they differ only in *mode, means and time.*

If I am to judge from what I see, they will all combine very shortly on a resolution by the Legislature as the mode, separate State action as the means, and *immediate* as the time. The resolution will be introduced this week, I understand. Who by, I cannot find out. Look out for squalls.

SECESSION AS A REMEDY.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The wiser heads of the South have a true perception of the nature of the remedy proposed for the evils of the existing Union. Mr. Barton, of Savannah, for instance, is one of this sort. When the cotton States withdraw, he proposes, not a new confederacy to be called the Southern Confederacy, or the Cotton Union or any other name, but a single consolidated government, in which "State lines shall be obliterated, and the sovereignty reside in a single federal power."

Mr. Barton discerns that a confederacy in which the right of secession should be allowed would be in effect no confederacy at all. It could not hold together for a single year. The very first clash between the several component parts—the first outbreak of discontent in any member—would dissolve it into its original elements. Nothing but a strong, centralized, and consolidated Government would be able to maintain a Union formed under the impulse of secession doctrines.

Our old confederation, which was a simple league of sovereign and independent States, proved its own weakness in a very little while; and the existing Union was the result of the prevalent conviction of that weakness. But if we admit into the present Union the old notions of State sovereignty which were superseded by it, we convert it into a mere rope of sand. In the same way, if the cotton States should form a new Union on that basis, it would be no less nugatory and transient. Mr. Barton is right, that a "consolidated republic" alone would keep the seceders together; but that would be scarcely acceptable to the champions of State rights.

[From the Frostburg (Md.) Gazette.]

"If the people of the Southern States, who are so intensely opposed to the inauguration of the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln—or pretend to be so, will but take a little time to reflect seriously and calmly upon facts, they would soon be persuaded that they have no just cause to complain. Mr. Lincoln was chosen by a sufficiently large number of votes from the old Democratic party to elect him, and without this strength added to the votes from the smaller parties, he could not have received a majority—especially a large majority—over all the other candidates. Now, if blame is to be attached (in their eyes) for his success, or to the parties that elected him, why not denounce the old Democratic party? for from that party came the large number of votes which elected him, and for which certainly Mr. Lincoln is not to be held responsible."

In another article the same paper says:

"Has there ever been manifested in this country such a spirit of injustice in relation to a candidate for public office, and after his election, by an unprecedented popular majority, as has been, and now is by a few hot, prejudiced politicians—against the President elect."

INSUBORDINATION AT WEST POINT.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CADETS AT THE MILITARY ACADAMY TAKING AN OATH.

The Columbia *South Carolinian* of November 17, publishes the following defiance:

WEST POINT, Nov. 9, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir: From what we have seen and heard, South Carolina will undoubtedly, at an early period, redeem her assertions, take her destinies in her own hands, and proceed at once to organize for herself a new and separate government, (a government of which our beloved Calhoun would approve, were he with us at this time), one in which the benefits are equally distributed to all.

Now we, her sons and representatives at the United States Military Academy at West Point, are eager to manifest our devotion and affection to her and her present cause, so will we, simultaneous with her withdrawal, be found under the folds of her banner, fighting for liberty or equality.

Though the reception of a diploma here at the National Academy is certainly to be desired by all of us, yet we cannot so stifle our convictions of duty as to serve the remainder of our time here under such a man as Mr. Lincoln as Commander-in-Chief, and to be subjected at all times to the orders of a government, the administration of which must be necessarily unfriendly to a commonwealth which has, so far, preserved a spotless record, and of which we are justly proud.

We hereby swear to be true to her lone star in the present path of rectitude, and if, by chance, she goes astray, we will be with her still. All we desire is a field for making ourselves useful.

Geo. N. Reynolds, J. S. Weatherby,
Henry S. Farley, Jno. R. Blocker
Jno. Y. Wofford, J. S. Boatwright,
Jas. H. Hamilton.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

NO SOUTHERN CONFERENCE.

A telegraphic despatch to one of the morning prints represents the Charleston *Mercury* as combating the scheme of a Southern conference, or convention of the Southern states, remarking that it is too late for such a proceeding, that South Carolina wants no conference, but, by holding a convention of her own, will compel the organization of a Southern Confederacy. There is no doubt whatever that, if the leading politicians of that State are determined upon withdrawing from the Union, the less they discuss the matter the more likely they will be to attempt the execution of their purpose. If they associate with the other slave States in any common action, they will be overruled and restrained from the treason they contemplate. If they take cooler heads into their counsels, they will be made to see the innumerable difficulties and obstacles which their project must encounter. It is their policy, therefore, to take the course which is expressed by the cant phrase "going it blind." They must shut their eyes, or they will never take the leap over the precipice. They need all the courage which can be derived from precipitancy and inconsideration.

Even the scheme of a South Carolina Convention was a departure from the true policy of those who are serious in wishing to break away from the Union. The Legislature, which was in session during the late election, had the opportunity of declaring South Carolina independent, and might have taken that step, but its members could not muster the necessary resolution. They had the knife in their hands which was to sever the cords that connected their State to the Union; they brandished it about in a fearful manner, but finally put it by to be delivered over to the members of a Convention. The assembling of that body will occasion some discussion, some show of deliberation, at least, and some delays, all of which are unfavorable to the policy of the secessionists, which is to keep the people of the State from looking at the true consequences of what they design to do. The leaders of the disunion party will ere long regret that they allowed even this opportunity for consideration.

A RAMPANT MAN OF PEACE.

A Baptist clergyman, Professor in the South Carolina College, writes:

"I am for immediate secession. My profession interdicts the use of arms, and I have no son old enough to offer to the commonwealth, but all that I have is at her command. The sublimity of this great struggle kindles my imagination and raises my heart. It is not simply a contest between different forms of civil polity or of civilization. It is the conflict between Divine revelation and human reason, between the providence of God and the devices of man. Our institutions are scriptural, sanctioned by the practice of patriarchs and prophets, and the precepts of the Saviour. The fanaticism that assails us is the product of infidelity, of rebellion against God, that presumes to be wiser than the Scriptures, and would substitute its disorganizing dogmas of liberty and equality for the conservative teachings of the New Testament. We Southern ministers are the only preachers who proclaim an unmutilated Bible."

AN EXPULSION FROM GEORGIA.

The Boston *Transcript* of yesterday contains this narrative:

"Steamer Joseph Whitney, Captain Loveland, arrived at this port this morning, having on board a full freight of cotton, amounting to some 1400 bales. Mr. Ribero and family also came in the steamer. The story of his expatriation from Georgia, where he had long resided, as told by himself, is one of extreme hardship.

"It appears that Mr. Ribero, who is a carpenter by trade, was engaged in building a bridge across the Skiddaway River, about ten miles from Savannah. On Thursday of last week he received his Savannah papers as usual. The negroes, of whom there were eight in his employ, collected about him to hear the news. He merely said the papers were full of politics. One of the negroes remarked, 'Then Lincoln is elected, and we are to be freed;' to which Ribero responded that he 'did not know about that.' From this conversation the report spread around the neighborhood that the unfortunate man had said the negroes were to be emancipated by the election of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Ribero did not know of the storm which was gathering to burst upon his head. On the first of last week the planters of the vicinity, armed with revolvers and bowie knives, met to try Mr. Ribero for his offence. They empaneled a jury of thirteen men for the purpose, although some were for shooting him and others for hanging him, without any preliminary ceremony whatever. They did not deign to inform the prisoner what he had done to merit so summary punishment, although he was asked what had become of the eight slaves he had to work for him. He said they were now employed, but that two had absented themselves, but where they had gone he was not aware.

When thus interrogated, Mr. Ribero was engaged in his occupation. In a short time, the verdict of the jury was communicated to him, the decision being that he should receive thirty-nine lashes have one side of his hair and whiskers cut close, and be sent to Boston. Two negroes were employed to do the whipping. Mr. Ribero thinks they did not give the full number of lashes to which he was sentenced, as the whipping stopped when the blood began to gush from his back. His hair underwent the cutting that had been decreed.

"The victim of this barbarous treatment was then placed in a carriage and carried to Savannah, and put immediately on board the steamer, without opportunity to communicate with any of his friends. This was on Tuesday. The next day permission came for him to go on shore, but he declined to do so, as his life would have been in danger. He, however, in the meanwhile was enabled to join company with his wife and two children, and they accompanied him to this city.

"Mr. Ribero could not obtain his tools, and his family were obliged to leave Savannah, with little preparation for abandoning their home. They are fit subjects for discriminating charity. Mr. Ribero had lived many years in Savannah, and it is probable that he would not have been so inhumanly used, but for the excited state of the public mind. The proceedings throughout were probably the work of a mob, too powerful for resistance by the officers of the law."

THE TRUTH CONFESSED.—Mr. McGowan, a member of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, and a recognized leader of the State, said in the course of a debate in the House, on the 9th inst.:

We have long been satisfied as to the cause of dissolution. WE AVAIL OURSELVES OF THE OCCASION OF LINCOLN'S ELECTION, BUT IT IS NOT WITH US THE ONLY CAUSE OF COMPLAINT. WE HAVE REMAINED IN THE UNION FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING THE CO-OPERATION OF OUR SOUTHERN SISTERS—TO ARRANGE THE TIME WHEN AND THE MANNER HOW, AND FOR NOTHING ELSE.

Here is the truth, fresh from the lips of one of the most prominent of the seditionists.

A GOOD INDICATION.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter written to a gentleman in this city by a highly respectable and influential citizen of Marietta, Georgia:

MARIETTA, Ga. Nov. 14, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—The great political battle has been fought, the victory won by Lincoln, and the smoke sufficiently cleared away to count the number slain, and view prospectively the future. South Carolina will secede; no one will follow her, or mourn her loss. Savannah, Columbus and Atlanta have taken their position prematurely. They adopted the Savannah resolutions. The meeting was composed of the vulgar and the rabble of the city, with a few disappointed politicians, and some ten or twenty from the country. Said meeting will not give the sentiment of Atlanta, or the country around. I also attended a called meeting at this place, on last Saturday, that passed the Savannah resolutions. This meeting was like the Atlanta, only it had two military chieftains from the Institute of this place. Two old citizens, one from the country, opposed the resolutions, and called a meeting next Saturday, the 17th inst., and sent out the enclosed circular. Cobb county gave 700 majority for Breckinridge and voted 2,014, and will now give 1,500 majority for the Union; and so it goes, Northern Georgia against Southern Georgia. I am for fighting for our rights in the Union. I think the political struggle for office will soon pass, the panic subside, and the commercial atmosphere brighten and illuminate trade of all kinds. All who are able to take advantage of the present panic will realize large profits.

THE MONETARY CRISIS.

Effect of its Extension in England.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, Tuesday.]

Yesterday more serious apprehensions for the future were felt in commercial circles than commercial men cared to express; to-day the sun shines again, and things look cheerful. The change is properly ascribed to the determination of some of our leading banks to concentrate their favors upon the shipping and forwarding classes, upon the principle that the wheels of commerce will resume their revolutions as soon as produce, which is just now collecting in this city to an unprecedented amount, is once more set in motion. No doubt the efforts of the banks will be attended with salutary results. How permanent the relief will be, it is not easy to foresee. If we were sure that England is strong enough to bear what has already occurred here, without a panic; in other words, if we had no troubles but those of our own household to contend with, we should have no anxiety about the future. How far England is prepared to contend with the state of things which will be reported to her by the steamer of Saturday last, is therefore the question of paramount interest at present.

The rate of interest of the Bank of England, on the last arrival, was four per cent., a higher rate as every one knows, than that of any city, but lower than experienced bankers thought it ought to be. Specie had been leaving in large amounts. The stock of bullion had been reduced during the month ending October 20th, £1,280,000, showing that there had been an effectual demand for gold from abroad during that period, and this in face of a rate of interest in London higher than in any other city in Europe except St. Petersburg and Vienna.

France also is losing bullion. The last returns showed a decrease of £2,840,000. Like England, she is obliged to buy provisions largely, and to support large armaments in the East. It is obvious that much of the bullion that is leaving England and France goes to a distance, and cannot readily return.

While this was the tendency of things in England during the last month, and counsels were almost equally divided upon the propriety of raising the rate of interest, the position of the Bank of England at the last statement we have received, the 19th of October, was as follows

Public deposits	£6,583,944
Other deposits	12,813,771
Total liabilities	£19,397,715
Against a reserve of	£7,275,611

This is not a bad statement, and if the English bankers do not get too easily frightened, they may escape a crisis. The serious difficulties of their position consist in the facts:

1. That both England and the Continent have bought and have yet to buy an enormous amount of grain, which, in case of a commercial obstruction like that with which they are threatened, will cause them to export bullion.

2. We are not likely to be in a position for the next six months to take anything like our usual proportion of English and French fabrics in exchange for our grain—another occasion for their paying in gold.

3. The yield of Australian gold has sensibly diminished of late.

In view of these facts, and the low rate of exchange between New York and London, which is such as to yield a large profit to the importer of specie, the Bank of England will in all probability, be compelled to advance the rate of interest to from seven to ten per cent., to check the very strong current of bullion which is setting in this direction. A necessary consequence of such a state of things will be to throw a large amount of American securities upon the market, to change the nominal values of all kinds of property, and especially to diminish the demand for American breadstuffs.

It is the duty of our merchants and bankers to look these facts square in the face, and prepare for them. When the effect in London of last week's doings in Wall street is known here, the trial of our market will come, and no one who owes money should feel that he was out of the woods till that trial is passed.

THE PANIC IN NEW YORK.

[From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, Tuesday.]

A panic in the money market is always to be deprecated; but when certain of the city banks, we care not by what means, or whether accidently or not, make themselves parties to such panic, they virtually become responsible for its existence, and almost invariably fall before it. What is the state of things in Wall street at this moment?

In the first place, we assert without fear of contradiction from any quarter—aye, without fear of contradiction even from the few Bank Presidents who foolishly embarked in this panic-making, not seeing where it would lead—that at no period in the month of November, during the last twenty years, has there been such abundant and overwhelming reasons for an easy money market and a superabundance of money, as since the first day of the present month of November, 1860. And yet, what is the existing state of affairs? Not only a panic and money almost impossible to be procured; but an absolute certainty that, unless the banks come to their senses, and that quickly, too, a suspension of specie payment will become a matter of absolute necessity.

In 1857, the banks very foolishly rushed on to precisely the existing state of things. They then, but with greater cause than at present, produced the issue now rapidly approaching; and that issue is, whether the banks, without cause, and surrounded by every element of prosperity, shall break the merchants, or whether *the merchants, in self-defence, shall break the banks!* We stand where we did in 1857. We stand by the merchants; and we tell them now, as we told them then, either to compel the offending banks to do their duty to the community, or make them suspend specie payment. But, says the innocent reader, if there be no cause for this panic, how has it occurred? We will enlighten him. In the first place, the South never pays, and is never expected to pay up its indebtedness, until December and January; of course, there is no pressure on the money market from that quarter. Secondly, exchange is in our favor with every point on the Continent, and the foreign exchange unusually so. And thirdly, the grain crop in the West is double what it ever was before, and has thus far been moved with unusual facility; and everything combines, as we said before, to render money more abundant, and trade more prosperous, than ever before in the month of November. And yet ruin stares us in the face; and men of substance and credit, and high mercantile character, fall before the blast. But whence comes that blast? We answer, from panic among a few—a very few weak and incompetent bank officers.

Before the election it suited certain *politicians* to get up a panic in the money market to defeat Lincoln's success; and as Bank officers are but men, and men are very generally politician, it is not strange that certain Bank officers loaned themselves to the creation of that temporary panic. Doubtless they thought they could control the panic thus created; but children must not play with edged tools; and the parties alluded to begin to discover the appreciation of the adage. Well, they had their *ante*-election panic; and no doubt all concerned in it, made money, and then suffered things to resume their usual position in order to *realize* the fruits of their ill-gotten gains. After Lincoln's election was known, and South Carolina proclaimed her determination to break up a Government she could not rule, the Panic makers gravely determined, that another dose would do no harm, but yield a rich harvest, and at the same time injure the incoming Administration. Accordingly they resorted to the old plan of calling in "call loans," which we exposed some weeks since. The whole system of "call loans" by Banks is one of abomination; and we indulge the hope that the next Legislature will investigate this matter and prohibit any such practice in future. Astounding as it may appear, as a rule, one-eighth of all the loans made by the Banks of this city, or about fifteen millions of dollars, are made on what is known as "call loans;" and the reader, with this fact in his possession, will at once perceive how easy it is in the wielding of this enormous lever, to create a panic whenever a panic is desirable, and outside causes favor such proceeding. One of our Banks had a loan of this nature with one of our most substantial houses upon a favorite stock. Last week he was notified to pay up. He called at the Bank and demanded to know if *all* was required. One-half was peremptorily demanded, and he was told to be ready with the balance this week! He resented this treatment; and preferring to meet a loss to enduring the overbearing manner of the Bank officer, he promptly sold the stock at the Board, and before 3 o'clock paid his loan. Of course his stock was sacrificed. But that was not all. His being compelled thus to force $100,000 of one stock upon the market, necessarily forced down that stock, and others fell from sympathy. In the meantime, other "call loans," peremptorily demanded, forced other borrowers to the same resort. More and other stocks are thus forced upon a falling market; and then commenced Panic No. 2. Now, steps in a Bank closely connected with the South, backed by several other Institutions desirous of augmenting the magnitude of the South Carolina movement, and by curtailing its discount, increases its specie line more than a hundred per cent. Everybody knows that if one or two Banks thus curtail, others are compelled to follow suit or lose their specie; and consequently, such is the nature of our Banking system, that three or four Banks of large capital, if under the control of weak, reckless or incompetent officers, may at any moment produce a *Panic* such as now exists. They have only to curtail their discounts and increase their specie line; and straightway, in self defence, the other Banks are compelled to adopt a similar policy. And that is precisely our present position. Without any earthly object, except to injure in advance the administration of Lincoln, and to prey upon the weak, this crusade against stocks and credit of every kind, was begun by reckless men, who, in their ignorance of monetary affairs, foolishly supposed they could control the panic about to be created, whenever it had answered their purpose. They find now, however, that it is easier to create excitement than to allay it—that those who have raised the whirlwind, cannot control it; and now, alarmed at their own work, they throw themselves upon the greater resources, and more practical talents of their neighbors.

Steamer Pacific Destroyed by Fire.

CARGO ALL LOST.

CAPTAIN LAMB MISSING.

Great Loss of Property.

A dispatch in the *Democrat* of yesterday briefly announced the loss of the Pacific by fire. We learn further particulars from the Louisville papers of yesterday.

The Pacific was on her first trip of the season, having been fully repaired and refitted at Mound City, during the summer, at a cost of $10,000. She was valued at $55,000, and was covered by insurance amounting to $40,000, principally in the Louisville offices, and the agencies of the Cincinnati offices in New Albany. The risks were $20,000 in Louisville, $5,000 in the Delaware, and $15,000 in New Albany. She was owned by Capt. Bragdon, of New Albany, Sherley, Bell & Co., of Louisville, and W. P. Halliday, the former clerk. The greater portion of the sheep on the boat belonged to Mr. Charles Dorsey, of Jefferson county, who had them insured. The cargo on board was also insured, making the entire loss of the boat and cargo over $80,000. The cargo consisted in part of the following consignments: 134 hhds. tobacco, 500 sheep, 84 beef cattle, 43 mules, 300 bbls. pork, 190 bbls. flour, 15 tons pork, bacon and lard, 20 tons bacon, pork and flour.

The Pacific left Louisville on Saturday night about eight o'clock, and was at Uniontown, some fifteen miles below Evansville, the next night, where she was destroyed by fire.

The loss of Capt. Wm. Lamb, says the Louisville *Courier* will be deeply deplored by his many friends in the city, as well as elsewhere, for he was universally beloved and respected on the river, while we deeply sympathise with his bereaved family. He leaves a wife and four children, the youngest, a girl of sixteen, the idol of her father. Capt. Lamb was a very skillful, energetic boatman, who enjoyed the fullest confidence of those he served, and no doubt his life was sacrificed to his stern sense of duty in trying to save the life and property in the burning boat that was in his charge. He had been in active services on the river for many years, first as pilot, then commander of the Alvin Adams, and ended his career on the Pacific.

No one but Capt. Lamb is reported lost.

Among the passengers on the ill-fated boat who are known to be safe, are: The son of Alexander Campbell, and family, of Virginia; also the friends and relatives of Rev. Francis Wittal, and others. She had a good list of passengers and a deck load of live stock. Mr. Robert Fort, who was on the boat with his family, telegraphed their safety.

The Louisville *Journal* feelingly remarks:

Great as the destruction of property has been by this fearful disaster, the sacrifice is forgotten in the remembrance of the sad fate of the gallant commander, Capt. Wm. Lamb, whose life, we can well imagine, was freely offered up in the noble and generous effort to save the lives and treasure of those who had placed themselves under his charge. Capt. Lamb was a veteran commander, skilled in all the mysteries and hazards of river life, devoted to his profession, untiring in his energy, warm-hearted, generous and brave. Words are inadequate to express the grief the writer, who knew him long and intimately, and who recognized in his nature all the noble traits of strong manhood and the tenderer sentiments of devoted friendship. But the crushing weight of these sad details falls more heavily upon the widowed heart of the devoted wife and the sensibilities of the loving child, who are thus suddenly bereft of one of the kindest of protectors.

ANECDOTE ABOUT YANCEY.—The Louisville *Democrat* relates the following incident: As Yancey was coming down in the cars from Frankfort, a collection of four or five wags had assembled at one of the depots, who cried lustily, "Yancey! Yancey! Yancey!" A satisfied smirk passed over the visage of the arch agitator at the demonstration; and a gentleman who had been seated with him arose and stepped out to the platform, not to speak, but to listen. He was mistaken for Yancey; and a stentorian voice, like the concentrated bellowing of a bark of artillery, bawled out: "Here he is boys! Bring along the rope to hang him!" The gentleman, rather amused at the mistake, but not desirous of having it carried any further, retired into the car. Yanceyism doesn't suit this latitude.

HOW THE DOUGLASITES EXPECTED TO CARRY ILLINOIS.—Can any one tell us whether it is in accordance with the statute and official propriety, for the Clerk of the County Court of Macoupin to go about to the whisky shops in the county and take oaths of citizenship from intoxicated men, and furnish them naturalization papers without charge, provided they vote the Democratic ticket? And was the County Clerk an "open court" when naturalizing foreigners in "Jimmy Carroll's" doggery at Bunker Hill, at the "big drunk" just before election? Who will enlighten us?—*Carlinville Free Democrat.*

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.

Excitement in Southern Kansas—Arrest and Trial and Execution of an Alleged Kidnapper by the "Peoples' Court."

[Correspondence of the Leavenworth Times.]

TRADING POST, K. T., Nov. [illegible], 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You probably are aware that this fair country has been infested by a set of fiends from Missouri, and some from this Territory. They have been endeavoring to kidnap several of our citizens, and to assassinate others. The Free State settlers' lives are in jeopardy as long as this hellish business is allowed or tolerated.

During the last three weeks there have been several companies of armed pro-slavery ruffians, from Missouri and Kansas, prowling around our part of the Territory, making their threats and cursing the "abolitionists," and swearing eternal vengeance on all who sympathize with them. They have made two attempts to kidnap negroes, but have failed in both. They have made different attempts to assassinate our most honorable citizens, and ordering off others continually; in fact they have had the settlers in a general state of excitement for the last three weeks. They say that Missouri is ready to back them. There is a company of these fellows who met at Jordan's, about two miles from this place, and held a meeting, and there they agreed to continue the business until they caught and captured the negro who is at or near Mound City, and the one also at Montgomery's; but I think they will fail in both cases. They proceeded to Capt. Montgomery's, but the captain's dog frightened them so that they thought that they would not make the attack; so they returned without accomplishing anything.

On Saturday last, the citizens met and determined to put this thing down. They organized, and appointed Dr. C. R. Jamison to act as commander in the case. By his order they proceeded to the residences of those who resided in the Territory, that had been engaged in that business, and took them all prisoners that were at home—some of them being away. They then proceeded to the residence of R. Hinds, one who had been the foremost of them all, and has made it his business to continually harass the free State settlers since the year 1855, and they also arrested him. This man Hinds was driven out of this country in the spring of '58, by the free State settlers, but returned again. He resided one-quarter of a mile from the State line, so handy that he could make his escape into Missouri upon committing any desperation, and be protected.

The citizens, after arresting them all appointed a gang of twelve men, and proceeded to try them according to vigilance court order. After swearing the jury they proceeded to trial, in the presence of all. The evidence was all taken, and, after hearing all the facts made public, the jury retired and returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, after considering all the testimony, and consulting together, agree that all the persons, with the exception of Mr. Russell Hinds, shall be discharged from custody, on condition that they leave the Territory within seven days; that this being their first offence as kidnappers, they will be discharged on the above condition; further, as clear proof, and also his own confession, show that he has at different times been engaged in this unhallowed business since he was driven from the Territory, that the said Russell Hinds merits death, and that he shall be hung by the neck until he is dead! dead!! dead!!!"

The assembly then proceeded to execute the criminal according to the verdict, which was done by an unexcited but determined people. The execution took place at 9 o'clock A. M., on the 11th day of November, on the premises of Mr. Campbell, one of the criminals that was discharged. Notice was also given on the ground that all who engaged in that kind of business would be dealt with likewise.

The company then disbanded and returned home to attend to their business.

CON.—What's become of popular sovereignty? Abated—(Abe ate it.)

78 LAKE STREET.
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS
AT
RETAIL.
HOODS, CORTESI CAPES, SLEEVES,
Gaiters, Mittens,
JACKETS, SKATING CAPS,
Talmas, &c., &c., &c.
All of our own Manufacture.
ADDISON GRAVES,
78 Lake street.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
We have just received a
Large and Very Fine Assortment
Of these Goods, including many
NEW STYLES COLLARS, SETS, &c.
These Goods have been selected with much care, and will be sold at a small profit.
ADDISON GRAVES,
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78 LAKE STREET.
Under Garments,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Our stock of the above Goods is an
Extremely Desirable One.
We have JUST the goods required for a FIRST CLASS TRADE.
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DRESS AND CLOAK
TRIMMINGS,
OF EVERY STYLE AND COLOR,
Including
Gimps; Flat Braids, all widths; Fringes, Silk and Crochet; Buttons in Silk and Velvet, Belts and Belt Ribbons, all Gilt and Silk.
TASSELS, TASSELS, TASSELS,
Girdles, Cords, &c.
Our prices are reasonable and assortment good.
ADDISON GRAVES,
no20d500-1m 78 Lake street.

THE CHICAGO
ALE AND MALT COMPANY,
Having completed the alterations and enlargements to their Brewery
AT CLEAVERVILLE,
Are now prepared to furnish the trade with a superior article of
STOCK AND CREAM ALES,
Which are warranted to be a
Pure Extract of Malt and Hops.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
Office at the Brewery and at the store of C. L. Harmon, No. 135 South Water street.
no16-d467-1m E. L. SHERMAN, Sec.

SHIRTS. COLLARS. TIES.
BURWELL & WYANT,
DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Dearborn Street, 8 Tremont Block.
Have just received a few choice varieties of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Eureka, De Joinville and Long Scarfs, Gloves, Half Hose, Undershirts and Drawers, Traveling Shirts and Blankets.
Shirts made to order, from measure, and warranted to give satisfaction.
GLOVES, HALF HOSE HOSIERY.
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The Best and Cheapest in the City,
AT HESLER'S,
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The Best and Cheapest in the city
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The Best and Cheapest in the city,
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MELAINOTYPES,
The Best and Cheapest in the city,
At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.
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The Best and Cheapest in the City,
AT HESLER'S, NO. 113 LAKE STREET.
[se24'60-1y]

FLAX SEED WANTED.
Having commenced the manufacture of
LINSEED OIL AT CHICAGO,
I am prepared to pay the highest market price for
FLAX SEED.
Oil Cake For Sale at all times.
C. A. ROGERS, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,
se22-d106-3m Cor. Clark and S. Water St., Chicago

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS,
AT
BURWELL & WYANT'S,
No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn Street, Chicago.
GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS.
no20d497-6w

ATWOOD'S QUININE
TONIC BITTERS,
The Best Aromatic Tonic Ever Offered to the Public.
RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY
FOR ITS SUPERIOR MEDICINAL QUALITIES.
This elegant compound which has secured the confidence and endorsement of most of the leading Physicians of New England, is a palatable and efficient form of Quinine, containing all the peculiar virtues of PERUVIAN BARK, carefully combined with various Tonics and Stomachics, and cannot fail to meet the wants of the debilitated.
It is a mild Tonic to the stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, pre-eminently good in dyspepsia, strengthening and invigorating to the digestive and nervous system after prostrating diseases; and in fever and ague, or kindred complaints, its aid is invaluable.
For diarrhœa, dysentary and cholera morbus, the public may rest assured there is nor can be any better general remedy.
One of the very best Physicians in Boston has said; "That it is the best preparation of Bitters that has ever been offered to the public."
Put up in half pint as well as quart bottles, in order that all may convince themselves of its superior merits.
For further particulars reference is made to the printed circulars. For sale by
CHAS. H. ATWOOD
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OF
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135 & 137 - - - Lake Street - - - 135 & 137
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The Best Goods at Low Prices.

CARPETINGS.
Have on hand and offer for sale, of their own importation and of the best domestic manufacture, the largest and best assortment in the Northwest of Medallion, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine Ingrain, Extra Fine Ingrain, Cotton and Wool Ingrains, Wool Dutch, Scotch Hemps, Felt, Venetian, Tapestry Ingrain, Body Brussels and Stair Carpetings, all of the greatest variety, prices and patterns; comprising the largest, best and most desirable assortment ever before opened in Chicago, and which they offer at the lowest possible prices.

OIL CLOTHS.
Of these we offer a large and unrivalled assortment, either as regards quality, style or price, of English and American manufacture, in widths of one yard, one-and-a-half yards and two yards wide, at prices from three shillings to six shillings per yard. Also, Heavy Sheet Oil Cloths, twelve feet, eighteen feet and twenty-four feet wide, at prices from four to ten shillings per yard. Also—Table Oil Cloths in patterns and by the yard. Stair Oil Cloths in great variety.

MATTINGS AND RUGS.
Cocoa Mattings for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths, from one-half to two yards wide; Canton Straw Matting, both white and checked, one, one-and-a-quarter and one-and-a-half yards wide; Mosaic, Velvet, Brussels and Tufted Rugs, Cocoa, Jute, Manilla, Brush, Skeleton, Adelaide and Sheep-Skin Mats of the greatest variety in size and pattern.

CURTAIN GOODS.
French Brocatelle, Satin DeLaines, French Printed Lastings, Reps, Cloth, Damask and Moreens, Embroidered Lace Curtains, in pairs and by the yard; Embroidered Muslin Curtains, and by the yard; Cornices, in wood, brass or gilt; Gilt Curtain Bands and Pins, Centre Tassels, Loops, Drapery Cords, Gimp Bands, Curtain Gimps, Silk Bordering, Curtain Linings, and all kinds of Trimmings necessary for Curtains. Window Shades in gold borders, Dry and Oil Painted Shades, White, Buff, Green and Blue Shade Hollands in all widths; together with Bray's Patent Spring Fixtures, Balance Fixtures, Putnam's, Chamberlin's and Salley's Patent Fixtures, Pendulum Fixtures, Brass and Bronze Roller-ends, Rack-Pulleys and Brackets, Shade Cords and Tassels.

FURNISHING GOODS.
Table Linens in patterns and by the yard. Linen Napkins and Doylies, Marseilles Quilts, Linen and Cotton Sheetings of all widths, Linen and Cotton Pillow-Casings, Towels, Crash, Piano and Table Covers, embroidered, printed and embossed; Furniture Chintz; together with a large assortment of Fringes, Picture Cords and Tassels.

UPHOLSTRY GOODS.
Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Foot Stools, Billiard Cloths, Plushes, Enamelled Cloths, Curled Hair of various grades, Moss and Excelsior by the bale, Sea-Grass, Springs, Webbing, Bed Lace, Mattress Tufts and Twines for Upholsterer's use.

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GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137...Lake Street, (up-stairs.)...135 & 137
[se29-d151-3m]

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WE HAVE REMOVED OUR
STOCK OF PAPERS
To our new and commodious warehouses
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OPPOSITE CITY HOTEL.
Where we shall be pleased to see our old customers and friends. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. We hope to continue to merit the confidence of the public as heretofore.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

Railroads, Banks, and Insurance Co's,
You will find everything in the shape of Papers and Envelopes for Blanks, Check Books, Deposit Tickets, Policies of Insurance, Show Cards and Railroad Tickets, at lower prices than can be found in this market.

DRUGGISTS.
We have Seidlitz, Filtering, Tissue, Hardware, Manilla, and Colored Papers adapted to your use.

LAWYERS.
We have the best varieties of Legal Caps, Note, Letter Papers, and Envelopes in the market at the lowest prices. Call and see before buying.

AUBURNDALE PAPERS.
Have you tried the Note, Letter and Cap Papers of this Celebrated Brand? If not try them. They are pronounced the
Cheapest and Best Papers
In the market, and taking preference over all other Brands.

STATIONERS AND COUNTY CLERKS.
You will find it to your advantage to call and examine our goods. They are desirable and what you need. Our stock of Fine Notes and Baths for Ladies cannot be excelled. Letter and Cap Papers of every kind and quality. We have everything you need and at low prices. Call and satisfy yourselves.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

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Will find in our stock all kinds and qualities of Straw and Manilla Wrapping papers. Also Letter, Cap and Note Papers suitable for the trade and consumption.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

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You will consult your own interests by calling and examining our stock, comprised in part as follows:
2,000 Bundles Printing and Book Paper, all sizes, weights, and quality. Any size made to order on short notice.
2,000 Reams Flat Caps, white and blue
[illegible] Double Flat Cap, white and blue.
[illegible] Folio Post, white and blue.
900 Demy and Medium, white and blue.
500 Flat Letter.
[illegible] Plain Letter, Cap and Notes.
[illegible] Fine Straw and Binders' Boards.
100 Assorted Glazed Papers.
25 Marble Papers.
CUT CARDS AND CARD BOARDS,
Of the best manufacture.
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NEW BOOK,
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American Sherry.
THE NORTHWEST:
PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE.
A Great Want Supplied.
A pure Wine of delicate flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the
STRAWBERRY VARIETY OF RHUBARB.
Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a pure grape wine, this acts as an alterative, and INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, AND WHO, CONSEQUENTLY, CANNOT USE OTHER WINES, are using it with the happiest effect.
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J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Ill.
I. R. MUDGE, Belvedere, Ill., Sept. 1, 1860. se13-d61-1m

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To Druggists, Grocers and Hardware Merchants:
GENTLEMEN:—Your attention is respectfully called to the merits of the justly celebrated
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Carburet of Iron
STOVE POLISH.
J. H. G. & Co. being the most extensive Crucible Manufacturers in the United States, use only PURE EAST INDIA LEAD in the manufacture of the above named Stove Polish, the advantages of which, over all other compounds now in use, are:
It not only removes but prevents Rust, while the surface is not injured by the action of the most intense heat. Unlike most other articles in use, it is entirely free from any unpleasant odor. One package will last longer and produce a more beautiful polish, with one half the labor, than three of any other now in use.
Beware of imitations. Sold everywhere, by all first class Druggists, Grocers and Hardware merchants.
J. H. JOHNSON,
Sole Agent for the manufacturers, No. 70 State Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
R. R. LANDON, Agent. no6-d421-1m

FUR MANUFACTORY.
C. M. SPEARS, JR.,
With
J. & A. HERZOG,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c.
65 - Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. - 65
Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line. oc17-d281

SOLIDIFIED MILK.
Sugar of Milk,
Patent Groats and Barley, Biscoline, Farina, Arrow Root, Oat Meal, Tapioca, Sago, Broma, Chocolate, &c.,
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY,
May be found at GALE, BROTHERS,
Family Prescription Store,
202 Randolph Street.

REMOVAL.—Furst & Bradley,
Plow, Wagon and Carriage Manufacturers,
[illegible] No. 40 West Lake street. Factory Nos. [illegible] North Jefferson, between Lake and Fulton [illegible] All kinds of Wagon Timber, Plow Handles and Plow Beams for sale. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it neither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache!
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of NERVOUS OR SICK HEADACHE may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing COSTIVENESS.
For LITERARY MEN, STUDENTS, Delicate Females, and all persons of SEDENTARY HABITS, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE.
IMPROVING THE APPETITE,
Giving TONE and VIGOR to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have
Prevented and Relieved
a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the NERVOUS system or from a deranged state of the STOMACH.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the
Absence of any Disagreeable Taste,
RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.
se21d[illegible]

HERRING'S PATENT
Fire Proof Safes.
THE CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Over 20,000 in Use,
AND OVER
400 Tested in Accidental Fires.
$1,000 will be paid to any person who can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE has ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have just opened their new store for the sale of HERRING'S SAFES, and have removed the Safe from the Agency formerly at C. L. Harmon's, 135 South Water street, to
No. 40 State Street,
Where they have now on hand (and always intend to keep) the largest assortment of Safes in the West. Also—VAULT DOORS, BANK VAULTS, MONEY CHESTS, BANK LOCKS (of all makers), SIDE BOARD SAFES, &c.
The public will bear in mind that this is the only Safe that in every instance has always preserved its contents. Only Depot in the West exclusively for the sale of Herring's Safes.
HERRING & CO.
No. 40 State street, (Laflin's block) Chicago,
[illegible] Opposite City Hotel.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.
DO YOU LOVE A
GOOD CUP of COFFEE?
IF YOU DO
GO TO STANTON'S,
48 - - - - - - South Clark Street. - - - - - - 48
THERE YOU CAN GET
The Finest Old Government Java.
" " Mocha.
" " Maracaibo.
" " Rio.
ROASTED, GROUND AND GREEN PURE.
TEA DRINKERS
WILL FIND
The Finest Teas
TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.
Of far superior quality, for the price, than can be had of any other House in this country.
TRY MY TEAS!
OOLONGS,
ENGLISH BREAKFAST,
OLD HYSON,
IMPERIAL,
YOUNG HYSON,
From 50c. per pound to $1.
DON'T FAIL TO TRY MY
TEAS.
STANTON, No. 48 South Clark street,
ocl'60-1y[illegible] Next the Sherman House.

TOYS AT WHOLESALE.
Toys at Retail.
TOYS BY THE CASE,
200 to 2,000 Pieces.

FANCY GOODS FROM FRANCE,
Fancy Goods from Switzerland,
FANCY GOODS FROM GERMANY,
AND
YANKEE NOTIONS,
OF ALL KINDS
AT PEUGEOT'S
GREAT VARIETY STORE.
Merchants from the Northwest,
Merchants from the Southwest,
Merchants from the West,
Should call and see the immense variety which is being sold at prices that astonish all competitors.
☞ Send for Catalogues or call and be convinced.
no15d457[illegible]

CROCKERY AND GLASS.
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 - Lake Street, Chicago - 48
Importers and Dealers in
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS,
BRITANNIA AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FLUID AND KEROSENE LAMPS,
TABLE-CUTLERY AND LOOKING GLASSES,
Ask the attention of Dealers to their
Large and Complete Stock of Goods,
Which they offer low for Cash or good Notes.
[illegible]

OLD SACHEM BITTERS
AND
Wigwam Tonic.
THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.
They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.
Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by
Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,
Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,
And hundreds of others.
For sale by Grocers, Wine Merchants, and Druggists generally. no17'60-1y

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
- - Lake Street - - 122
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
WRITING PAPERS,
Envelopes, Memorandum and Pass Books.
WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS,
Cards and Cardboards.
BOOK BINDERS' STOCK,
AND OFFICE STATIONERY.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
122 Lake Street.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK
GIN.
THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,
Especially designed
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,
Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.
☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. H. S. Fuller & Co.
[oc4 d182 6m]

E. G. L. FAXON,
No. 70 Lake Street.
WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED.
The Best Goods in the City
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
PAPER HANGINGS,
FALL STOCK,
Closing Out at Greatly Reduced Prices.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 - - - Lake Street - - - 70

CATARRH! CATARRH!
Dr. SEELYE'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy. Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh, [illegible] with full particulars of the disease, [illegible] will be sent to any person by addressing Post Office Box 1335. Office 154 Lake street, corner of Wells, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable [illegible] ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES and LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable remedy—and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent,
No. 70, State street, Chicago.

R. R. LANDON, Agent. ap[illegible]

☞ To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparitive ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street. no[illegible]

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Also, Hunnewell's Universal Cough Remedy, for Colds, Coughs and Consumptive tendencies. For sale by Druggists generally. OSGOOD & DOCKWAY General Agents for the Northwestern States, office and depot, 70 State street, Chicago. no15d438-1m

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☞ Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswald, (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 160 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural, when adjusted to the head.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcers and Sore Leg.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists. oc3'60-1y

Music Stores.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
40 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.,
PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC,
Dealer in
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.
[illegible]

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
No. 99 Clark Street.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE
HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc15d[illegible]-1y]

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED
PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect. [oc[illegible]-3m]

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.
Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and Compositions for the Piano Forte by the best masters; Sacred and Organ Music; Dance and Military Music for the Piano-Forte, sent by mail, postage free, (stamps may be sent instead of change). Catalogues of Music for Brass Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestras. Price list of Brass Instruments sent on application. The "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month; single Nos. at $1.75 or $15 per annum; also the "Companion," containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price $1 each number. The Instrumental parts in these works are separate and ready for performance.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
oc25-312-3m Director of Dodworth's Band.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

FAY & COMPANY'S
MACHINERY DEPOT,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
AND
BOILERS,
Portable Steam Engines, Sash and Moulding Machines.
WOODWORTH'S PLANING MACHINES,
WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
Doane's Patent Resawing Machines, Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery, Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners, Doane's Shingle Machines.
Sole Western Agents for the sale of Dufae & Co.'s Celebrated brand of
DUTCH ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
A large stock constantly on hand. Also,
HART & MUNSON'S
Patent Flouring & Grist Mills.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c., At the very lowest cash prices.
W. H. DOANE, Agent,
my1[illegible]-1y] 132 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1526.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Iron, Nails, Steel,
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.
[ap15]

STEVENS & WEBBER.
OYSTERS,
FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY.
108 - Randolph Street - 108
☞ Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to.
oc25d[illegible]-6m

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK
Transportation Line.
A. WARREN & CO.,
General Freighters to the Mines,
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give parties unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street.
A. WARREN & CO.,
[illegible] St. Joseph, Mo.

STOCK OF GOODS FOR EXCHANGE.—The advertiser wishes to exchange
A Stock of Goods
For Real Estate. Address box 1382 Chicago Post Office. [illegible]

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Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
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Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
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Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists. oc5'60-1y

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40 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.,
PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC,
Dealer in
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.

Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

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PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
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HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premium in Gold and Silver Medals.
Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

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HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
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Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
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INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
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[oc15d260-1y]

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Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, to all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect. [oc6d198-3m

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Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and Compositions for the Piano Forte by the best masters; Sacred and Organ Music; Dance and Military Music for the Piano-Forte, sent by mail, postage free, (stamps may be sent instead of change). Catalogues of Music for Brass Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestras. Price list of Brass Instruments sent on application. The "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month; single Nos. at $1.75 or $15 per annum; also the "Companion," containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price $1 each number. The Instrumental parts in these works are separate and ready for performance.
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Portable Steam Engines, Sash and Moulding Machines.
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Doane's Patent Resawing Machines, Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery, Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners, Doane's Shingle Machines.
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PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
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oc1-d189-2m] No. 80 Dearborn st., Room 8, Chicago.

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CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
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Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills,
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The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.
IN ALL CASES
Of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys,
Billious Fevers, and Liver Complaints,
In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers and others, who once use these medicines, will never afterwards be without them.
Bilious Colic, Serous Looseness, Biles, Costiveness, Colds, Coughs, Colic, Corrupt Humors, Dropsies, Dyspysia,
No person with these distressing diseases should delay using these medicines immediately.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them. Be satisfied and be cured.

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MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla. Night Sweats, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Organic Affections.

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THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS
Purify the Blood, and thus remove all disease from the system. Prepared and sold by
Dr. Wm. B. Moffat,
335 Broadway, cor. of Anthony street, New York.
☞ For sale by all Druggists. [au29'60-1y

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J. T. CARTER. R. B. STONE.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags. se1'60-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,
have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

18x17	18x28	20x44	26x40	26x42	23x33
25x36	23x44	24x31	25x37	37x41	22x32
26x42	24x34	25x33	25x35	30x27	

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER.
3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes,
1,000 reams Manilla do.
200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery,
1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
mh19 ☞ Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 126 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 3634. my25-d391-1y

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[ap27'60 1y]

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OF SIDNEY KALISH,
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I have been awarded the First Premium at the late U. S. Fair. All country orders by express strictly attended to. [ja13-1y

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SCALES,
FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES,
Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c.
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HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!
Manufactured by
ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
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All kinds of Scales Repaired.
je20-1y

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
No. 45 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill
Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls. se6'60-1y

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1860.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
7.30 a. m.	2.00 a. m.	8.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.15 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
7.30 a. m.	2.00 a. m.	8.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.15 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.40 a. m.	2.00 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
7.25 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	8.30 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
9.15 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	4.00 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	No mail.	4.50 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
6.35 a. m.	12.30 a. m.	9.00 a. m.
6.35 p. m.	5.30 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
9.15 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
7.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.15 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	8.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	6.05 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	1.55 p. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.45 p. m.

INOCULATION IN OLDEN TIMES.

A correspondent sends us the following epitaph, copied from a grave-stone in Vermont:

Here lies cut down like unripe fruit
A son of Mr. Amos Tute
And Mrs. Jemima Tute his wife,
Called Jonathan, of whose frail life.
The days all summed—how short the account—
Scarcely to fourteen years amount.
Born on the twelfth of May was he,
In seventeen hundred and sixty-three,
To death he fell a helpless prey
April the fifth and twentieth day,
In seventeen hundred and seventy-seven,
Quitting this world in hope of heaven.
But though his spirit fled on high
His body mouldering here must lie.

Behold the amusing alteration
Effected by inoculation!
The means improved his life to save
Hurried him headlong to the grave.
Full in the bloom of youth he fell,
Alas! what mortal tongue can tell
The mother's grief—her anguish show,
Or paint the father's heavier woe,
Who now no natural offspring has,
His ample fortune to possess,
To fill his place, stand in his stead,
Or bear his name when he is dead.

ODE TO LINCOLN.

Sing a song of sixpence, a stomach full of rye,
Fifteen slave States all in a pie;
When the pie was opened the States began to sing,
What can Mr. Lincoln do to stop such a thing?

PARIS GOSSIP.

[Special Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.]

PARIS, October 26, 1860.

Strange stories are afloat respecting the *soi-disant* supernatural powers of a Polish Countess, recently arrived in Paris, who, if a tenth part of the extraordinary anecdotes related of her be true, seems destined to fill the hiatus in the Parisian spirit-rapping community created by the retirement or disappearance of the famous Hume. This great charlatan so managed his affair that he succeeded in marrying a wealthy Russian lady, about two years ago, and at once left the field open to any other Cagliostro capable of profiting by the abundance of credulous dupes existing on the earth's surface. But it can hardly be supposed that the objects of Hume and those of the Countess de W. are identical. The former was a needy mountebank, and the latter is a lady of wealth, young, beautiful, a widow, and bearing a noble name. Until within a few months her life had been one of unclouded happiness. But all at once a terrible blow fell upon her. In a single week she was deprived, by a pestilental malady, of her husband and her two children. As regards the count, rumor is silent. Nobody knows whether or not the fair young Pole would have abandoned herself to more than the customary quantum decorious tears, and the usual year's crape, had the Count been alone carried off by the Grim Destroyer; but whatever may have been her real feelings at this bereavement, there can be no question that the grief occasioned by the loss of her children was sincere and overwhelming. She herself avers that after the burial of her little ones she was only saved from suicide by the hope of evoking their spirits, and the presentiment of her success. She now declares, after completing her table turning novitiate, and entering upon the practice of the art of conversing with different categories of ghosts, that her children visit her daily, as if still in the flesh; give her sage advice, and have conferred upon her the mysterious powers which have excited the wonder of the most skeptical, in whose presence they have been exhibited. Now, it must be frankly admitted that nobody, except Madame de W. herself, has held any conversation with the deceased children, or ever laid eyes upon them; but the same candor compels the avowal of her apparent power of accomplishing many inexplicable things, which her partisans unhesitatingly set down to the account of the miraculous.

Here is a late example of the Polish lady's singular gifts: A few days ago, shopping with several friends, the Countess entered a fashionable jewelry establishment and asked to look at a splendid diamond necklace displayed under one of the glass cases covering the shop counters. The jeweler, divining at a glance that the party was composed of aristocratic personages, hastened to spread before Madame de W. and her companions his most precious wares—not only the necklace in question, but several other magnificent *parures*. All at once, as he raised in his hand a long string of diamonds, to enhance the beauty of the stones by agitating them in the light, the merchant turned deadly pale, and his voluble encomiums upon his tempting ware suddenly stopped.

"What is the matter?" asked the Countess, fixing her gaze upon the diamonds.

"I have been robbed!" ejaculated the jeweler, trembling violently.

"Robbed! How so?"

"I feel that these diamondr are not of full weight. The genuine stones have evidently been taken out, and replaced by false ones!"

"Oh!" exclaimed the Countess, "That is quite impossible! They are too brilliant, too dazzling, to be other than genuine! Allow me"—and taking the necklace from the jeweler, she slowly raised it in her hand.

"I was sure you were in error," said she, returning the string to the merchant. "The diamonds are genuine, and of full weight. Test them yourself."

And, on once more lifting the necklace, the bewildered shopkeeper perceived, to his great astonishment, that its weight had quadrupled since the Countess had taken it in her hand. I dare say there will be found captious wiseacres ready to explain this seeming phenomenon, on the most simple principles; but even Professor Faraday himself, who, some years ago, undertook to demonstrate the non-spiritual cause of the table-rappings and turnings, would be rather puzzled to account for the following agreeable accomplishment, which the friends of the Countess de W. agree in attributing to her, and testify to having seen and exercised in numerous instances. By a mere mental effort Mme. de W. rules the movement of any and all sorts of clocks; sets them back, puts them forward, or brings them to a full stop. Thus, if she receives in her drawing-room the visit of a tedious or disagreeable person, she waits until her patience is quite exhausted, and then glances imperceptibly at the clock on the mantle-piece. The hands, instantly taking the hint, turn several times silently round the dial, (without affecting the striking apparatus,) and, when the unwelcome visitor happens to glance at the clock, he is astonished to find the hour so much later than he had imagined.

"My dear Madame," he says, "your clock is certainly too fast."

"Indeed," replies the Countess; "pray have the goodness to look at your watch."

He complies, and finds that his watch and the Countess's clock are exactly in accord; whereupon he hastens to take his leave.

On the contrary, should the visitor be agreeable, by the same mental command, Madame de W. cause the clock and the visitor's watch to stop or to lose a couple of hours; thus prolonging or shortening the *causerie* at her own option.

There are many Parisian ladies who would not be sorry to acquire this charming little knack of the Polish dame, and I faintly suspect that the American fair would not hesitate to refuse so convenient a talent, if some affectionate "spirit" would generously confer it on them. As for Madame de W., such is her fame and the curiosity to see her, that the mistresses of houses visited by her are overwhelmed with petitions for invitations to their receptions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A young dog, alive and kicking, was picked up at sea, on the 9th of September, in lat. 10:15 N., long. 24.23, by the British ship Augusta Jassie, which arrived on the 18th ult. at Queenstown, from Cochin. No vessel was in sight.

—A French machinist, named Balbi has just invented a moveable fortress, which is said to be a terrible machine, propelled by steam. It is mounted on wheels, and may at some future day be expedited into an enemy's camp, to deal out the destroying missiles by which it is well supplied.

—The debts of the several States of Europe at the close of June, 1860, were as follows:—Great Britain, $5,365,000,000; France, $2,880,000,000; Russia, $1,745,000,000; Austria, $1,600,000,000; Spain, $1,050,000,000; Prussia, $284,000,000; Portugal, $190,000,000; Turkey, $135,000,000; Belgium, $100,000,000.

—During the gale on Saturday week, the spire of one of the Congregation Churches in Durham, N. H., was blown off in a singular manner. By some means the wind got under it and turned it completely over, so that the point of the spire entered the roof, and the steeple was left inverted and sticking out of the end of the house.

—The new City Government of the city of London was inaugurated the beginning of the present month. The Lord Mayor was formally received by the Lord Chancellor on behalf of Her Majesty. The new Sheriffs, also, had their appointment officially recorded by the Queen's Remembrancer at the same time. The City Solicitor performed the ancient suit and service by cutting faggots with a hatchet and bill hook, for a piece of land called the Moor, in Shropshire, and also counted six horseshoes and sixty-one hobnails, for land and premises called the Forge, St. Clement Dane. The London *Atlas* says that "if a South Sea Islander, saw such a meaningless ceremony on his travels among us, he would record it as an instance of ignorant barbarism."

—The Salem (N. J.) *Standard* says: "We have heard it suggested that application be made to the next Legislature of this State for a law to regulate the prices of votes in Salem county. Some of the dependent voters are said to express dissatisfaction at the inequality of the prices paid at the election—some voters getting only $1.50, while others received $20 and some even as high as $35.

Physicians.

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Having enjoyed an European medical education, with a practical experience in this country, the Doctor feels confident he can give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all curable diseases, Acute and Chronic.
Office hours till 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M., and all hours of night, at his residence, 64 West Randolph street.
no8-d300-6m

TO THE AFFLICTED.
DRS. H. & C. KNAPP,
Formerly of New York, have opened an Infirmary in Chicago, on a new system, which embraces the most approved methods—in this and other countries—of treating ALL Chronic Diseases, Consumption, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Cancers, Rheumatics, Paralysis, and ALL Female Diseases are special diseases treated in this institution.
They are the only physicians in America who cure
CURVATURE AND WEAKNESS OF THE SPINE
Which they do by a
NEW METHOD,
And the Spinal Elevator invented and patented by them. They cure seven cases out of ten,
And Benefit All.
They treat successfully, on a new method, all diseases of the EYE and EAR.
CONSULTATION FREE.
Office No. 178 South Clark street, opposite New Post Office. Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. au29d60-1y

A. E. KEYES, M. D., Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago, that he is permanently located in this city, where he may be found in readiness to attend to all calls in the line of his profession. Residence 66 Rush street. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. oc23d330-6m

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between M. Diversy and Frank Johnson, deceased, under the style and firm of Johnson & Diversy, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Johnson, and also by the expiration of the term of co-partnership. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by M. Diversy. M. DIVERSY.
Chicago, November 21, 1860.

The business of Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, and Depot for the sale of Lill & Diversy's Stock and Pale Cream Ales, Lager Beer, Porter and Malt Vinegar, will be carried on at No. 179 South Water street, corner of La Salle and South Water streets by
CHICAGO, November 21, 1860. M. DIVERSY & CO.
no21d507-2w

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The firm of PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THOS. S. PHILLIPS,
WM. N. PHILLIPS,
RICHARD D. VAN WAGENEN.
Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1860. no15-d461-2w

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day associated themselves as
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Under the name and firm of Phillips & Brother.
Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1860. WM. N. PHILLIPS,
no15-d461-2w THOS. S. PHILLIPS.

RICHARD D. VAN WAGENEN
continues the
GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,
And has associated with him Richard H. Jordan, under the name and firm of VAN WAGENEN & JORDAN,
No. 196 South Water street.
Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1860. no15-d462-2w

Coal, Wood, &c.

COAL!—COAL!!—We have a Farm of over 100 acres lying on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, about 80 miles from Chicago, which contains on it a vein of Coal of first quality from 24 to 30 inches in depth, and covering the whole tract. It also contains a first-rate Quary of Stone. This will be sold at a great bargain if applied for soon. Call at TOMPKINS & CO., Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block.
no22-d513-1w

COAL!—COAL!—I have a large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which I am prepared to deliver well screened and dry (from under sheds,) at the LOWEST MARKET RATES:

Lump Lehigh,	Brier Hill,
Large and Small Egg Lehigh,	Erie,
Large and Small Egg Scranton,	Blossburg,
Large and Small Egg Shamokin,	Chippewa.

Also, 500 tons PIG IRON, Scotch and American.
20,000 FIRE BRICK for sale low to cash or prompt time buyers. A. B. MEEKER.
Office 65 North Wells street, Yard foot North Market street. se17-d78-3m

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
EYE AND EAR.
For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear.
☞ No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services.
DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago, 5th), containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address 96 Randolph street, Chicago. se29'60-1y

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
79 ...... SOUTH CLARK STREET 79
Opposite the Court House,
Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses,
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames. ja6

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY
STORE,
No. 138 Lake Street.
BARNUM BRO'S.,
Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
BERLIN WORSTEDS,
SHAKER YARN,
Baskets, Bird Cages,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.
The attention of Wholesale Dealers is respectfully solicited.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER,
138 .... LAKE STREET 138
[au13 '60-1y]

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
90 Washington Street, Chicago.
The subscriber is prepared to furnish TYPE in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and every thing necessary for a complete Printing Office. A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery and will be sent to parties wishing to order, on application. D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.
[mh18-605]

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—
Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY 186 Lake-st. ap7jy

LAKE HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
Rates Only $1.50 Per Day.
Located near the Central Railroad Depots, at the crossing of Rush Street Bridge.
S. W. SEA & CO., Proprietors.
[au23-c526-3m]

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the Purest Starch in the world. In body, quality and whiteness it cannot be excelled, and being manufactured entirely with spring water, which is naturally soft as rain water, it contains no nefarious chemical, hence it is infinitely more desirable for food and laundry purposes than any other in use.

As an assurance to the public of the merits of the Starch, any amount of the most satisfactory references could be given, but in this case reference seem to be unnecessary, as all, by procuring a little for trial, can satisfy themselves. In buying the Starch be particular in seeing that it is taken from boxes marked
ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY,
McGINNIS, MAKER.

To Wholesale Dealers, the Company would say with our unequalled facility for manufacturing, and the very great advantage we have over all other factories of purchasing corn at low prices, we can sell you at figures that will make it to your interest to send us your orders. Every box of Starch that leaves the factory is warranted equal if not superior to any produced in the world. All orders and communications addressed "Illinois Starch Company, Ottawa, Illinois," will receive prompt attention. [je21-c624-6m

POWELL & MANSFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFS
And Roofing Materials.
Office, No. 77 Dearborn Street, Dearborn Block, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1828.
From nine years experience in this business in Chicago, we are enabled to lay Roofs, and furnish materials unsurpassed in durability and quality, and as the best proof of the same, we refer to first-class buildings in this city where, for the above term of years, our roofs have remained uninjured by the weather. Directions for use sent with all country orders.
REFERENCES—O. L. Wheelock, Ed. Burling, W. W. Boyington, Architects; John Sollitt, Baker & McEwen, Wilcox & Ballard, Builders; J. K. Botsford, Esq., N. P. Wilder, Esq., Stiles Burton, Esq., J. T. Edwards, Esq., Henry Witbeck, Esq., Thomas Church, Esq., Matthew Laflin, Esq. se29-d148-2m

TO PHYSICIANS.—We have for sale a small Drug Store, and good will of a physician in good practice in this city. The prescription business alone is from five to ten dollars per day. A good chance, as the owner is obliged to go East. Also Five Lots in the city of La Crosse, Wis., well situated. Will be sold very low. A good horse and buggy taken in payment. Also—10 Acres adjoining the city limits, south, for sale at a great bargain. Also—9,000 Acres of Land in Crawford Co., Iowa, for cash, very low.
oc25-d129-1m TOMPKINS & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block.

TO EXCHANGE FOR LAND.—
$20,000 Worth of Liquors,
To exchange for land in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota or Missouri. Would not object to good real estate in Chicago. TOMPKINS & CO.,
oc25-d129-1m No. 8 Kingsbury Block.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT
low prices,

500 Boxes Soap,	200 Boxes Starch,
100 Kegs Sal Soda,	100 Kegs S. C. Soda,
200 Boxes Saleratus,	25 Boxes Potash
100 Boxes Concentrated Lye.	

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
129 South Water St.
SUGAR &C.

50 Hhds Sugar.	100 Bbls Sugar.	50 Bxs Sugar.
100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup.	50 Bbls Molasses.	

WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water St.

JEVNE & ALMINI,
Fresco and Decorative
PAINTERS,
101 Washington st., Chicago,
FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING
In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class Residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Woods and Marbles, and solicit your orders, confident of executing them to your entire satisfaction.
no20'60ly JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

WET WHEAT.—Farmers take notice.—I am prepared to receive and dry your damp unsaleable wheat, so that it will pass inspection, and store it at the usual rates, guaranteeing its soundness when called. Charges for Drying ordinary damp wheat for farmers and country dealers will not exceed five cents per bushel. Advances made on wheat left in store. Caloric Dried Meal from new corn for sale by the bag or barrel. [je17-1y] SYLVESTER MARSH.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Pork.
Factory on corner of State street and Archer Road, Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street.
J. C. MITCHELL. [no19] LEWIS ZAHM.

"COSTAR'S"
VERMIN EXTERMINATORS

The Only Infallible Remedies Known.
DESTROYS INSTANTLY,
Every Form and Species of
VERMIN.

These remarkable preparations (unlike all others) are
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

10 years and more established in New York City

USED BY—the City Post Office.
USED BY—the City Prisons and Station Houses.
USED BY—City Steamers, Ships, &c.
USED BY—the City Hospitals, Alms-Houses, &c.
USED BY—the City Hotels—'Astor'—'St. Nicholas,' &c.
USED BY—the Boarding Houses, &c., &c.
USED BY—more than 20,000 Private Families.

☞ See what the People, Press and Dealers say:

HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your Exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house. JOHN B. GIVENS,
No. 34 Elm Street.

HOUSEKEEPERS—troubled with vermin, need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but Costar's article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—[Medina (O.) Gazette.

MORE GRAIN and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—[Lancaster (Wis.) Herald.

I HAVE BEEN SELLING your Exterminator for the last year, and have found it a sure shot every time. I have not known it to fail in a single instance." GEORGE ROSE, Druggist, Cardington, O.

TO DESTROY—Rats, Roaches, &c.
TO DESTROY—Mice, Moles, &c.
TO DESTROY—Bed-Bugs.
TO DESTROY—Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.
TO DESTROY—Mosquitoes.
TO DESTROY—Insects on Plants or Fowls.
TO DESTROY—Insects on Animals, &c., &c., &c.

USE ONLY
"COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator.
"COSTAR'S" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
"COSTAR'S" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.

In 25c, 50c, and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks, $3 and $5 Sizes for Plantations, Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c.

☞ Sold Everywhere—by
All Wholesale Druggists in large cities.
All Retail Druggists—Grocers—Store-Keepers, &c., &c., in all Country Villages and Towns.

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144 & 146 LAKE STREET,
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And by Druggists, Grocers and Retailers generally, in City and Country.
☞ Country Dealers can order as above, or address orders direct—[or if Prices, Terms, &c., is desired.
☞ Send for Circular to Dealers] to
HENRY R. COSTAR.
Principal Depot—No. 512 Broadway—Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

DUPRAT'S POLISH AND
French Black Varnish.
PATENTED APRIL 10th, 1860.
This superior Varnish has been approved by the chemists of Washington as being the best article of the kind ever invented for varnishing Boots, Harness, Military Accoutrements, &c., giving them a beautiful lustre without injuring the leather in the least; but, on the contrary, the oily substance of which the Varnish is composed renders it pliable and soft. Boots, Harness, &c., after being varnished can be washed in water without injury to the lustre. It can also be handled without soiling the hands. This Varnish is also good for Metals—Brass, Iron, Tin, &c. One application making them a beautiful black and giving them a splendid lustre, preserving them also from rust. It is invaluable for locks, door buttons, &c. The Varnish dries in less than three minutes, therefore preventing the dust from accumulating with it. It can also be used by manufacturers of umbrellas, canes, turners of wood, &c., as it has the gift of giving the wood a permanent black and lustre at the same time. This varnish is never sticky, even in the warmest climate. It can also be employed to advantage for the hoofs of horses, giving them a beautiful polish, and preventing the mud from fastening to the hoof.
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French is spoken. The ablest masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano Forte, Harp, and other accomplishments. Among his friends, most of whom have, or have had, daughters in his school, the principal refers to:

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For full information see Circular, which may be obtained by addressing
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This beautiful edition of Cooper's Works was commenced February 1st, 1859, and will be completed in Thirty-Two Months from that date, a volume containing a novel complete, being published on the first of each month. The volumes are uniform in size and binding, and each contains Two Engravings on Steel, and Twelve Sketches on Wood, designed by Darley, expressly for this edition, and engraved by the First Artists of the Country.

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The Headsman,	The Deerslayer,
The Prairie,	Mercedes of Castile,
Lionel Lincoln,	The Crater,
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oc25-d307-2m

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Parties visiting the old country, or wishing to send for their friends, can purchase tickets at reduced through rates. Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, and Liverpool, to any amounts. Apply to
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Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets. A general Banking Business transacted. oc27-60-1y

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Corner of Lake and Clark Streets,
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[ja7-1y]

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HARD COAL BURNER.
JEWETT & ROOT'S RADIATOR.

Laying aside all exaggeration, it may be safely said that the Radiator has not its equal. The sales are continually increasing as their merits become known.

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Is warranted to yield more heat from a given quantity of coal than any other stove of a comparative size.

THE RADIATOR
Has been in successful operation in this and other cities for the last FOUR YEARS; no other stove gives such general satisfaction.

THE RADIATOR
Is the stove. Nothing more is claimed for it than can be substantiated by the operation of the Stove itself.

THE RADIATOR
Is the Stove to buy. The testimony of hundreds of our most prominent citizens has already established the reputation of this Stove beyond doubt.

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Is the Stove to use. A continuous fire can be kept night and day for the entire winter.

THE RADIATOR
Is a perfect Gas Consumer; emitting not a particle in the room.

THE RADIATOR
Is as ornamental a Stove as ever graced any parlor.

THE RADIATOR
Is a labor saving as well as a fuel saving Stove, requiring but little attention, and creates no dust or dirt in the room; a great favorite on that account.

THE RADIATOR
Is the Stove for all places where heat is required.

By all means do not fail to see and buy one of Jewett & Root's Radiators. This great Stove, with a complete assortment of Cooking and Parlor Stoves for wood and coal. House Furnishing Goods, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Parlor Coal Vases and Coal Hods, Steel Fire Set and Standards, Blower Stands, Registers, Toilet-ware, Bathing Apparatus, Bird Cages, Wooden-ware, Door Mats, Tea Trays, Chafing Dishes, Brushes, Feather and Cornice Dusters, &c., with a full assortment of Tin and Japanned Ware, wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

Agency for the celebrated Combination Cook Stove with PATENT BRICK OVEN, which takes the premium over all others. Call and see it.

Also the Improvement Air Tight Cook Stove.
ALLEN & DALTON,
oc10-d24-2m 71 Lake Street, Tremont Block.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL,
Small Coal, Small Coal,
Small Coal, Small Coal,
MUST BE USED WITH
MUST BE USED WITH
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.
SOLD BY
SOLD BY
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles. [my28

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE
STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. METZ, Agent at 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware. [ap20c673y

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GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State State - - - - - Up-Stairs.
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,
GAS FIXTURES.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all
LATE PATTERNS.
Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 20 cents per pound. se1-a847-1y

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Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54 La Salle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
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my26-1y

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SELLING
CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
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81 .... RANDOLPH STREET 81
[jy31-c830-9m]

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LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
—AT—
DRAKE & BRO'S,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,
... South Clark Street 184
[oc18xly]

OFFICE OF THE GALENA &
CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO.,
Chicago, November 21st, 1860.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the days for the payment of the regular semi-annual dividends of this Company be changed from February fifteenth and August fifteenth to January first and July first of each year, until otherwise ordered.

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first day of January next, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New York at par.
no22-d515-1w W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

L. B. PLATT & CO.,
OYSTERS
FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY,
65 - - - Randolph Street - - - 65
Orders from the country promptly attended to. [fe15

Commission Merchants.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 136 South Water-st., Pomeroy's Buildings. Post Office Drawer 2868, Chicago.
JAS. E. BAILIE. T. H. SEYMOUR.
REFERENCES.—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Margin, General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.; T. H. Seymour, late Ass't Gen. Fr't Ag't C. B. & Q. R. R.; J. D. Bailie, late of firm of Jno. Gilbert & Co. au16-c801-1y

FINLEY, HOYT & RUMSEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
13 South La Salle Street,
Old United States Custom House Buildings, Chicago.
JAS. W. FINLEY. J. M. HOYT. I. P. RUMSEY.
CARD.—In withdrawing from the Commission Business, we take great pleasure in recommending the above firm to our friends and patrons and solicit for them a continuance of their business. Having known them for several years, we cheerfully recommend them as good business men, and in every respect reliable.
no12-d434-6m FLINT & WHEELER.

CASH ADVANCES.
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
Liberal Cash Advancements will be made on consignments to the above house, of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS, and PRODUCE generally, by
oc2 '60 ly] THOMAS NASH.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE.
The Union Insurance
AND
TRUST COMPANY.
Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office—Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

President—BENJ. LOMBARD.
Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS.
Secretary—B. F. JOHNSON.
Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.

DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Cambridge, Mass.
MATTHEW BOLLES, of M. Bolles & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
DANIEL SHARP, Commissioner, etc., Boston, Mass.
JAMES W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass.
LEVI F. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge Superior Court, Chicago, Illinois.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Bankers, Chicago.
GEO. W. GAGE, of Gage, Bro' & Drake, Tremont House, Chicago.
M. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants and Importers.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago.
THOMAS HARLESS, of Harless & Parker, Commission Merchants, Chicago.
J. Q. HOYT, of Hoyt & Peirce, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, General Agent Union Ins. and T. Co., Chicago.
D. L. PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill.
ELVIS HARWOOD, President of Wheat-Growers' Bank, Anna, Ill.
JOSIAH LOMBARD, Cashier Pamet Bank, Griggsville, Ill.
CHARLES CHANDLER, of Charles Chandler & Co., Bankers, Macomb, Ill.
OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Attorneys at Law, Toulon, Ill.
MARSHALL AYRES, Pres't. Toulon Bank, Griggsville, Ill. no10-d427-3m

AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02.
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS
Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,500,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		94,100 00
Bank Stocks, &c	$839,460 00	$989,963 00
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	225,000 00	232,650 00
State Stocks, &c	244,810 00	224,822 20
City Stocks, &c	115,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c	85,600 00	92,164 00
Mortgage Bonds	82,000 00	82,000 00
Real Estate, unincumbered		75,986 00
Miscellaneous Items		57,739 56
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		394,746 36
Claims unadjusted and not due...$179,957 65		
Total		2,194,100 02

Applications received, and Polices issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by
WM. B. PATCH,
State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT,
Agents for Chicago,
jy10-1y No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL		$400,000.00
SURPLUS		182,325.91
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, and in Bank		$37,969.92
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		34,131.38
Real Estate, unincumbered		6,500.00
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate		38,200.00
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock		48,800.00
Amount loaned otherwise secured		1,000.00
	PAR VAL.	MK'T. VAL.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	$5,000	$6,100
New York Bank Stock	135,100	140,762
Hartford Bank Stock	150,500	215,175
Waterbury Bank Stock	11,300	13,329
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	400	412
Holyoke Water P'r. Co.'s Stocks	10,000	10,385
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	10,700
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	10,650
Col. Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	7,500
Accumulated interest on investments		5,711
Total Assets		$582,325.91
Total Liabilities		$40,704.53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents.
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.

Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.
M. MAGILL, General Agent, 81 and 83 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies, in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed. [ap2-60-1y

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus, - - - $359,746.70.
Officers:
GEO. HART, President. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer.
E. P. ROSS, Vice-Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Sec'y.
CURTIS L. NORTH,
General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
DIRECTORS.—George B. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller. mh16-'60-1y

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Paid up Capital .... $366,800.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NORWICH, CONN.
Paid up Capital $131,686.22
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., first floor, Loomis' Block. oc25-b905

HARTFORD FIRE INSUR'NCE
COMPANY,
Chartered in 1810.
ASSETS MAY 1, 1860.

	Market Value.
Cash on hand and on call	$152,308.94
Loans amply secured	84,178.39
Real Estate, cash value	15,000.00
2,586 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford	265,592.00
2,300 " " " in New York	200,825.00
1,010 " " " in Boston	108,985.00
420 " St. Louis and Milwaukee	42,460.00
120 " River Company Stock, Hartford	3,000.00
140 " Railroad Stock	14,250.00
41 City and Railroad Bonds	42,460.00
State Stocks	36,725.00
Total Assets	$955,734.53
Total Liabilities	$66,930.85

Polices in the above Company issued by
HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis Block,
au30-c061-4m Corner Clark and South Water sts.

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE.
MILLER & WILLMARTH,
Agents for the
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York,
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.
Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street.
[je2-1y]

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND
Marine Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1860 .... $236,517.60
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
jy14-1y-d785 Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.
S. D. BALDWIN'S
EXCELSIOR GOVERNOR AND GAS PURIFIER
Has met with the approval of Gas Engineers, and pronounced by them superior to any thing of the kind invented. They are warranted to save consumers of gas from 20 to 50 per cent., and keep in order ten years.
The public are respectfully requested to give them a trial.
Relying upon the merits of the Machine
I propose to attach them to meters, and remove them if they do not give entire satisfaction AT MY OWN EXPENSE.
Agents wanted in all cities where gas is used. Office for the Northwest, No. 105 South Clark street,
Post Office Box 3741. S. D. BALDWIN,
oc31-d679-6m Proprietor.

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS
AND NOTIONS.
Worsted Hoods, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for
CLOSE CASH PRICES.
A. GRAVES,
au30 78 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.
Imported and for sale by
A. GRAVES,
au30 78 Lake street, Chicago.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62 --- Lake Street --- 62
We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

6,500 boxes	TIN PLATE,
5,400 bdls	SHEET IRON,
550 "	RUSSIA IRON,
150 "	IMITATION RUSSIA,
23,500 "	BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
325 casks	SHEET ZINC,
10 tons	PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz.	AXES,
1,300 "	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
oc13 '60-1y Corner of State and Lake sts.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 30 .... LAKE STREET .... NO. 30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.
Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold
At the Lowest Prices.

1860 BOOTS & SHOES. 1860
PEARSON & DANA,
49 -- Lake Street, up-stairs, -- 49
Manufacturers and Jobbers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Have now in store a full and complete stock which they offer to the Trade on the most favorable terms.
Dealers in the above line of goods will consult their own interest by examing our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, Low rent and small profits.
se21-d105-3m

177 RANDOLPH STREET. 177
(Third Store East of Briggs House.)
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive a large and varied stock of
Crockery, China and Glassware,
Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases, Silver-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers and others. JOHN RANKIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
my16-1y 177 Randolph street.

JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Copper,
TINNERS' STOCK, TINNERS' TOOLS
Tin-Plate, Fence-Wire, &c.
18 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 18.
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS
Between Wabash and Michigan Avenues, Chicago, Ill.
FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER R. BUTLER
[oc11d135-3m]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
Nos. 81 and 83 South Water street,
Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Ware.
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings.
AGENT FOR
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND
HARDWARE.
We offer the following at the lowest market rates:
3,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes,
3,500 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28,
200 " Russia Sheet Iron,
100 " Imitation Sheet Iron,
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths,
3,000 Lbs, Brazer's Copper,
5,000 Lbs, Pressed Copper Bottoms,
1,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20,
3,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japaned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
se4 No. 176 Lake street.

BOSTON CITY BOOT AND
SHOE STORE.
No. 152 LAKE STREET.
Next Door East Marine Bank Building.
☞ Has opened with the largest and best stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
Ever brought to this market, which will be offered at Wholesale and retail, comprising all the best styles of Ladies', Misses', Children's Gaiters, Buskins, Slippers, &c., and Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, which will be sold at full 25 per cent less than ever before offered in Chicago.
The subscriber in establishing the Boston City Boot and Shoe Store, aims at making it the best Emporium of the kind in the West, and feels assured that from his facilities in procuring goods direct from the manufacturers he will be able to sell them to suit all classes.
se11-d36-3m] A. M. MILLER, Agent.

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
Silver-Plated and Brittania-Ware,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THOMAS B. BYRN, 170 Lake Street.
[mh30 '60]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
Dry Goods Jobbers,
And Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND
HATS AND CAPS,
42 & 44 Lake Street.
The attention of our friends and the Trade generally is earnestly invited to our large and attractive stock, adapted to the FALL TRADE, which we offer at the lowest New York Jobbing prices to cash and prompt paying men.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
[se4-d8-3m]

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES
No. 32 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.,
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. We are the Agents for
MITCHELLS' PATENT METALLIC TIPPED SHOES
IN ALL THE STATES WITHOUT EXCEPTION.
☞ We are now to be found at the magnificent store No. 32 Lake street, corner Wabash Avenue.
my6-d128-1y C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

Wholesale Houses.

FRESH FALL
AND
WINTER GOODS.
A Fall Stock Bought at
SENSATION PRICES.
Buyers are invited to examine the inducements.
BOWEN BRO'S
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions
&c., &c., &c.
NO. 72 LAKE STREET.

No. 37 Lake Street. } IRON BLOCK { No. 42 Wabash Av
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in
BURCH'S IRON BLOCK.
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
WOOLENS SHAWLS DRESS GOODS &C.
We shall continue our motto
"LOW PRICES WIN."
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

HATS, CAPS,
Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c
AT WHOLESALE.
1860. FALL TRADE. 1860
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25 .... LAKE ST. CHICAGO 25
Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants. [au29'60-1y

TIN PLATE,
TINNERS' STOCK,
For Sale at Low Prices.

5,000 boxes	Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
4,000 bdls.	Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
500 "	Russia Sheet Iron, 1st quality.
200 "	Imitation Russia.
500 "	Polished German.
250 "	casks Sheet Zinc, assorted sizes.
10,000 lbs.	Brazier's Copper.
15,000 lbs.	Copper Pitts.
1,300 bdls.	Wire as'ted Nos. 0 to 20.
10,000 "	Annealed Fence Wire.

A full assortment of Tinners' Tools and Machines Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c., &c.
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
Metal Warehouse,
45 ...... WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO 45
AGENT FOR
Howe's Improved Standard Scales.
[se15-d67-3m]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
C. C. COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Saterlee, Cook & Co.)
16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18
Wholesale Grocers
AND DEALERS IN
DRIED FRUITS, FISH,
WOODEN WARE, &c.,
Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18 .... STATE STREET .... 16 & 18
[se8-d22-3m]

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;
ALSO,
CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaux.
School Furniture on hand and to Order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[ja16-a80 13]

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors in the Northern and Western States, of the celebrated
CORNELL & CO'S
SEWING MACHINES,
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.
Agents wanted in every town—great inducements offered. Office and Salesroom at
133 Lake Street, No. 1, 2d Floor, Chicago, Ill.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
L. CORNELL. [se15-d68-3m] T. C. ESTEE.

METROPOLITAN SEWING
MACHINE—Manufactured by
DR. R. S. PAYNE,
No. 64 North Dearborn st. Salesroom at the Boot and Shoe Store, No. 152 Lake st., (2d floor.)
Sewing Machine Agents Wanted
In every county throughout the States, to sell R. S. PAYNE'S METROPOLITAN DOUBLE-LOCK, ELASTIC, FAST GROVER & BAKER'S STITCH $38 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, the same for which Lewis Cornell has acted as Agent for the last few weeks.
The machines are adapted to all varieties of work, giving perfect satisfaction, and are warranted equal in any respect to those selling at a higher price. A large per centage allowed, and great inducements to enterprising and efficient Agents. We also have Blake & Johnston's Improved Patent Adjustable Hemmer.
Address, or call in person upon DR. R. S. PAYNE, P. O. Box 3302, Chicago, Ill. se28-d142-3m

LICENSED SEWING
MACHINES.
The manufacture of all Unlicensed Sewing Machines having been closed or rendered unsafe, by reason of the extension of Elias Howe's, Jr., Patent, and the late decisions of the United States Courts, establishing the priority of the Patents owned by the "Grover & Baker" and "Wheeler & Wilson" Companies, for various Improvements in Sewing Machines, we have, for the better security of the public and ourselves, taken the Agency of and now offer for sale the following
Celebrated Sewing Machines
Manufactured by W. P. Uhlinger & Co., of Philadelphia, under a license from said Elias Howe, Jr., and the above named Companies:
THE FRANKLIN SEWING MACHINE,
A Superior Machine for Family Use.
THE KEY-STONE STATE MACHINE,
For Manufacturing Purposes Unrivalled.
In the above machines, the elements of
DURABILITY AND SIMPLICITY
Will be found more conspicuously manifested than in any other Sewing Machine yet given to the public. They are now, for the first time, offered to the Western public, with the fullest confidence that they will maintain the reputation which their merits have won for them throughout the East and South. All who have ever seen them thus far acknowledge their superiority; and we do not hesitate to say, that they will give greater satisfaction than any Machine now or heretofore offered in this market. Also, Agents for
BLAKE & JOHNSTON'S ADJUSTABLE HEMMER
The Most Complete Hemmer Ever Yet Offered.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
REFERENCES.—J. C. Burroughs, D. D., President Chicago University. Aiken & Norton, Bankers. Underwood & Co., Commission Merchants. Rev. W. F. Stewart. E. RICHARDS & CO.,
P. O. Box 3982. (Formerly of L. Cornell & Co.)
no 21'60-1y

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 177 South Water st., Chicago,
B. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.
275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
[ap1 '60-1y.] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
42, 44, 46 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.
sp16&w1y-2771]

GUNNY BAGS—100,000 FOR
SALE AT THE
Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory,
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
oc20d88-1m] 277 South Water street, Chicago.

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1860.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

The exchange market is more steady to-day; but rates among the banks generally are higher. A few of them will not sell at any figure; but the majority supply customers freely at 7@8 per cent. Though the price is high, there is a more cheerful feeling, and if the wheels of business begin to revolve, everything will soon move forward as usual. True, the cost of the movement, till exchange falls, will be heavy, but even that is better than stagnation. There is still a great lack of paper offering, and currency is accumulating largely. Buying rate nominal at 5@6¼ per cent.

The demand for gold is very small and confined mainly to those who want very small amounts. Buying rates 5@6 per cent.; selling 10.

THE REJECTED ILLINOIS BANKS.—The bills of the rejected Illinois banks are bought to-day at 80c on the dollar. Our impression is that they will very soon be worth considerably more, and they will reach nearly if not quite par within a few weeks or months at most. Let those who can, keep them for the present at least.

THE AURORA BANK.—We regret to learn that Messrs. Hall & Brother, owners of the Aurora Bank, have been obliged to close their doors. They own also the National Bank at Equality, Ill., and the Arctic and Hall & Brothers bank, in Wisconsin. As the bills are all secured, the failure of the owners cannot affect these banks in the least.

SPECIE SUSPENSIONS AT THE EAST.—Private dispatches this afternoon report that the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wheeling banks have suspended specie payments. If so, New York will follow to-morrow, and dispatches to that effect were received by parties here. Of course the banks of the entire country will be obliged to adopt the same policy. The first effect would be to assure confidence, and the prices of stocks and business of all kinds would improve. It is not possible with present prospects that the suspension can last many months. We should not be surprised to see it end by the first of February. Though the immediate effects may be salutary, a suspension of specie payments, in its remote consequences is always to be deplored.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The reports this afternoon from Wall street show a marked improvement in the price of stocks. The rise from the prices ruling at the first Board is from ½@2 to 3 per cent. New York Central closed at 76¾; Galena 64¼; Tennessee 81½; Missouri 71¼. Should the rise go on, the necessity for the call of the bank commissioners will have disappeared. The January coupons, soon to be paid, will now go far towards making up the deficiency.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barly bu.
By Lake	....	300	....	....	....	....
By Canal	....	6050	8797	....	....	4
G. & C. U. R. R	936	14156	850	1219	110	795
C. & R. I. R. R.	2	700	700	500	....	....
I. C. R. R.	100	5300	....	1050	350	350
C. B. & Q. R. R.	656	4332	4194	11	45	555
C. & N. W. R. R.	1020	7620	42	99	563	....
C. A. & St. L. R.	....	1400	2450	....	....	....
Total	2714	39858	16533	2870	1068	1704

	Dr's'd Hogs. No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hid's lbs.	High-w'ns bbls.	S'ds lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	....	60	56	7080	50	2900
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	172	....	....	40	....
I. C. R. R.	3	370	79	24667	50	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	....	90	118	23093	....	14980
C. & N. W. R. R.	29	13	....	8474	....	2611
C. A & St. L. R.	....	1860	16	3225	37	2272
Total	32	2565	269	66489	177	23688

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barly bu.
To Buffalo	....	33200	16147	....	14000	....
St. Catharin's	....	15000	....	....	....	....
Total	....	48200	16147	....	14000	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Iron lbs	550,000	Wheat, bu	31,200
Fish, pkgs	497	Hay, tons	25
Lumber, feet	583,000	Corn, bu	330
Shingles, No.	590,000	Apples, bbls	17
Wood, cds	177		

The receipts of Hogs to-day amounted to 2,565, and the market was more active and a shade firmer. Both packers and shippers entered the market and purchased freely at $4.75@5.15 gross, at which figures the yards were emptied. Good heavy hogs found ready buyers at $5, and extra lots were sold at $5.05@5.15. Beef Cattle were very dull, under the unfavorable news from New York, and the sales were light $2.20@2.75 gross. There is no demand by packers, and several lots shipped here for sale were sent to be packed on the owners' account.

There is a continued stillness in the provision market. A lot of 100 brls extra heavy Mess Pork was sold to-day at $17 for shipment to Canada. Cut Meats and Lard are inactive and entirely nominal. Tallow steady at 9¼c. Hides dull and ½c lower.

The Wheat market to-day was quiet but firm. The demand was chiefly by speculators, and by shippers to fill out cargoes; and only about 55,000 bushels were sold at 78@79c for Northwestern Club; 76@77c for No. 1 Spring; and 74@75c for No. 2 Spring. There was a very limited demand for Flour, and the market was dull and 5@10c lower—about 800 brls having changed hands, at $3.90@4 for fair to good Spring extras, and $3.20@3.25 for Superfine. Corn was dull and ½@1c lower, with sales of No. 1 and No. 2 at 30½c in store, and new Corn at 27c. Oats neglected. Rye and Barley quiet and nominal. Timothy Seed was rather dull, and somewhat lower—with sales of fair to good at $2.17½@2.22. Highwines dull and heavy—sales at 16½c.

Only one vessel was chartered for Corn to Buffalo at 10c ₱ 60 lbs.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK.—Nov. 20.—Considerable engagements have been made to-day, but at lower rates. To Liverpool, 700 bales cotton at ¼d@9-32d; 3,000 brls flour at 3s 7½d@4s; 40,000 bu wheat at 14d@14½d, in bulk and bags, closing at the inside rate; 30,000 bu corn at 13½d, in bulk, and 14d in ship's bags; 1,000 boxes cheese at 50s. To London, 18,000 bu wheat at 15½@16d, in ship's bags, closing at the lower rate; 2,000 brls flour at 4s 3d; 100 hhds tallow on p.t. To Glasgow, 500 brls flour at 4s 3d.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

ST. LOUIS MARKET—Nov. 20.—There was a liberal supply of wheat on sale to-day, and the few persons who were disposed to enter the market as buyers offered lower prices. Offers, however, were quietly declined, and the greater part of deliveries were sent to store. Flour was again correspondingly depressed. Country brands were so much unsettled that nothing was done. City flour on one round lot of superfine (sold yesterday) brought 4.50 ₱ bbl, but buyers view the market nominally at $4.25. Corn was inactive, but went no lower than we quoted it yesterday. Rye was something lower. Oats and barley unchanged. Hides declined again, dry flint going down to 12½c and dry salted to 10½c, with not much disposition to buy at those quotations. Lead sold at a decline for upper mines. Potatoes were firm, in view of the approaching cold weather.

BOSTON MARKET—Nov. 19.—Corn Exchange—The receipts since Saturday have been 8,023 brls flour, 18,800 bu corn, 21,000 bu oats, and 750 bu shorts. The market continues very dull and depressed. Sales of common brands western at $5.25; fancy brands at $5.50@5.65; extras at $5.85@5.85; and superior at $6.25@8.75 ₱ brl, including all kinds. Southern is quiet at $6@6.25 for fancy, $6.50@7.00 for extras, and $7.50@8.50 for superior. Corn is quiet at 77@78c for yellow; and 75½@76c for mixed. Oats have been sold at 40@43c ₱ bu for southern, western and Canada, and Prince Edward Island at 40c. Rye 83@85c. Shorts $16@17; and fine feed at $17@$20 ₱ ton.

MONTREAL MARKET, Nov. 19.—Flour—The market opened very quiet at $5.20 for superfine, and as each day shown a slight decline from that figure, closing to-day very dull at $5.10; one sale reported at $5.05. Fancy has been placed at $5.40, but is, as well as Eastern, in limited demand. Oatmeal has again declined; shippers offering $4; latest sales reported at $4.25. Indian Meal is still quoted from retail sales. GRAIN—Wheat—U. C. Spring was placed early in the week to some extent at $1.16@1.17, but is now unsaleable at either of these figures, although not much is offering. Small parcels, ex cars, have ranged from $1.17@1.12½, the former f. o. b. One sale reported at $1.10 at depot. No Chicago spring offering. Oats are nominal at former quotations; no sales reported. Peas—shipping lots were placed early in the week at 73c, and latterly at 70c. Small lots, ex cars, at 67c. Barley—No demand this week; quotations unchanged. Corn—None offering.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

FREIGHTS—Quiet. The engagements were as follows: To Buffalo—Schr. Grenada, at 10c ₱ 60 lbs.

FLOUR—Received, 2,714 bbls; shipped, none. Market dull and 5@10c lower. Sales were: 100 bbls "Marine" Spring Extra at $4.00 delivered; 100 bbls good Spring Extra at $4.00 del; 150 bbls "Waupacca" do at $3.95 del; 90 bbls "Merchants" do at $3.90 del; 40 bbls "Abon" at $3.25 del; 35 bbls "Merchants" do at $3.20 del.

WHEAT.—Received, 39,858 bu; shipped, 48,200 bu. Market quiet and firm. Sales were:—200 bu Northwestern Club at 78c in store; 2500 bu do at 78½c in store; 3,000 bu do at 79c in store; 12,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 76c in store; 1,000 bu do at 76½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 77c in store; 15,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 74c in store; 17,000 bu do at 75c in store; 50 bu No. 1 Red Winter at 98c on track; 120 bu Amber Winter at $1.03 on track.

CORN.—Received, 16,533 bu; shipped, 16,147 bu. Market very dull and lower. Sales were:—1200 bu No. 1, and No. 2 mixed at 30½c in store; 1200 bu new corn at 29½c free on board; 15,000 bu do at 28c free on board; 4,000 bu do at 27c in store.

OATS.—Received, 2,870 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—100 bags No. 1 at 19c del.

RYE.—Received, 1,068 bu; shipped, 14,000 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—150 bags at 46c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 1,704 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—145 bags good at 53c on track; 87 bags at 45c on track.

SEEDS—Timothy rather dull and a shade lower. Sales were:—189 bags good at $2.20; 16 bags prime at $2.22; 14 bags fair at $2.17½.

HIGHWINES—Market dull. Sales were:—150 brls city in lots at 16½c; 70 brls country at 16c.

ALCOHOL—35@36c ₱ gal.

MESS PORK—100 brls heavy Mess at $17.

LARD—Nominal at 10½c.

TALLOW—40 brls prime at 9¼c.

HIDES—Received, 66,489 lbs. Market dull and ½c lower. Green Salted, 6¼@6½c: Dry Salted, 11@12c; Dry Flint, 13@14c.

PELTS—50@80c for fresh.

MILL STUFFS—10 tons Middlings at $12.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2,000 lbs ordinary at $2.50 ₱ 100 lbs.

APPLES—130 brls common to good New York Winter at $1.50@1.60.

DRIED APPLES—4 tons good at 4½c.

CRANBERRIES—10 brls good at $7 ₱ brl.

BUTTER—Prime dairy in good demand at 13@14c; prime firkin, 12@12½c; common do, 10@10½c.

EGGS—Steady at 14c ₱ doz.

POTATOES—In fair request at 20@22c for good Neshannocks and Mercers.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 2,565. Market active and firmer. There was a good demand by packers and shippers, and the yards were pretty well cleaned out at a range of $4.75@5.15 gross. The sales were as follows:

Hogs.	av'g	Price			
			130	270	5.00
	261	$5.15	84	250	5.00
	266	5.12½	147	275	5.00
	280	5.12½	75	260	5.00
	245	5.10	225	250	5.00
	234	5.10	62	260	4.90
	290	5.10	82	250	4.90
	268	5.00	97	239	4.75

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 269. The market was extremely dull and heavy, and the transactions were very limited, as follows:

Beeves.	Av.	Price.	Beeves.	Av.	Price.
	900lbs	$2.20	20	1050lbs	$2.50
	1200lbs	3.00	14	1100lbs	2.50

SHEEP—A lot of 39 head very fine sheep were sold to-day at $4.50 ₱ 100 lbs. They were fat and heavy.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—FLOUR—Market exhibited a little more steadiness with a shade better demand for export and home consumption. Sales, 12,000 bbls, at $4.75@4.90 for superfine state; $5@5 15 for extra state; $4.75@4.90 for superfine western; $5@5.35 for common to medium extra western; $5.25@5.35 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio—closing with holders generally disposed to insist on a slight advance over our quotations. Canada flour heavy. Sales, 350 bbls, at $5@6.75 for common to good extra; $7@7.40 for favorite brands do. Rye flour quiet. Small sales at $3.25@4 for common to choice superfine; Corn meal heavy and drooping.

WHISKY—Firmer and more active. Sales, 1,200 bbls at 18¾@20c.

GRAIN—Wheat opened quiet and closed 1@2c ₱ bu better, with an improved export demand; sales 12,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.08@1.10; 55,000 bu Mil club at $1.10@1.15 for inferior to good; 18,000 bu amber western at $1.15@1.16; 19,000 bu red western at $1.20@1.22 afloat, $1.25 do in store and afloat, and 1,500 bu white western at $1.30@1.35; 700 bu Long Island at $1.35. Rye dull; sales 1,700 bu at 68@70c. Barley—more doing and prices in favor of buyers; sales 3,000 bu Canada East and West at 65@70c. Corn may be quoted a shade firmer with fair export and home trade demand; sales 62,000 bu at 64@65c for mixed western afloat and in store; 68@69 for round yellow. Oats in moderate request at 35@37c for western, Canada and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork decidedly firmer, with a fair demand. Sales 1250 brls at $16@16.50 for mess; $10.50 for prime. Beef quiet and steady. Sales 100 brls at $8.50@10 for repacked mess, and $10.50@11 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams dull at $14@14.25 for western. Cut meats quiet. Sales of small parcels at 7¼@7½c for shoulders, and 10@10½c for hams. Dressed hogs dull at 7¼@7½c. Bacon quiet. Lard dull. Sales 135 brls at 11¾@12c for prime city, 12¼c for western. Butter dull at 10@14c for Ohio, and 15@21c for state. Cheese steady at 9@10½c for inferior to prime.

STOCKS—Decidedly better, but not very brisk, though the number of stocks dealt in were more numerous than usual at the second session. Chi. & R I 54¾, Chicago, B & Q 71½, C & Toledo 29, G & C 64, Ill. C scrip 58¼, M C 50, M S guaranteed 33, M S 14¼, Reading 36¾, Harlem 15¾, Hudson 46½, Panama 113, Erie 30, N Y C 75¾, Pacific Mail 77, Canton coal 15, Del. & Hudson 87, Harlem 1st bonds 92, California 7's 97, Ill C bonds 87, Missouri 6s 71, Virginia 6s 82, M S 5s 74, M S 74, Coupons 97,

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.—FLOUR—Dull, and no sales, except in a retail way.

GRAIN—Wheat, corn and other grains also dull and no sales.

WHISKY—Nominal at 18c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

LAKE IMPORTS—82,000 brls flour, 176,000 bu wheat, 59,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—100 brls flour, 43,000 bu wheat, 10,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu rye.

OSWEGO, Nov. 22—FLOUR dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Sales 5,900 bu No. 1 Milwaukee club on private terms, and 1,000 bu white Canadian for country milling at $1.27½. Other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—1c better. Wheat 14c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—97,600 bu wheat, 25,000 bu corn, 8,100 bu barley, 500 bu rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—1,286 bbls flour, 72,500 bu wheat, 3,000 bu corn, 7,900 bu oats, 6,900 bu barley, 2,200 bu rye, 7,600 bu peas.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 22.

Prop Ontonagon, Wilkins, Sault Ste. Marie, 250 tons pig iron, 453 pkgs fish, sundries.
Brig Churubusco, Langley, Oconto, 180 m lumber.
Brig S F Gale, McGrimm, Oconto, 150 m lumber.
Schr Eleanor, Henderson, Grand Traverse, 147 cds wood.
Schr Ithaca, Folsom, Kewaunee, 550 m shingles, 30 cds wood, 37 brls fish.
Schr J F Tracey, Allen, Forester, 140 m lumber, 40 m shingles.
Schr Tempest, Leslie, Green Bay, 118 m lumber.

CLEARED.

Prop Iowa, Jones, Buffalo.
Schr C N Johnson, Brown, Buffalo, 16,700 bu wheat.
Schr Hannah Salina, Glover, White River, 25 bales hay, 169 bags corn, 12 brls apples.
Schr Ithaca, Folsom, Kewaunee.
Schr Albatross, Meyer, Cedar River.
Schr Palmetto, Gallagher, Centerville.
Schr Bay State, Pratt, Buffalo, 14,500 bu wheat.

Miscellaneous.

DETENTION OF THE DOWNWARD FLEET.—A few of the vessels bound down from Chicago passed here yesterday; the remainder, a large number, were temporarily blockaded on the Flats in consequence of a jam occasioned by the bark Prince of Wales grounding in the channel, and in such a manner as to prevent the passage of vessels either way. Four or five tugs were busily engaged during the afternoon yesterday in clearing the way.

The Prince of Wales, reported aground in the channel on the Flats, passed down last evening, so that the channel is now probably clear.—*Detroit Tribune.*

THE MOHAWK.—The propeller Mary Stewart left to-day for Buffalo, having in tow the propeller Mohawk, which goes to that city to undergo rebuilding and fitting up. The wind at present is N. W., which is favorable for a safe passage.—*Ibid.*

ASHORE.—By telegraph to this city, we learn the schooner H. C. Winslow has gone ashore on the coast of Lake Huron, between Pt. au Barque and the mouth of the river, the full particulars of which we have not received. The tug Oswego has gone to her relief, with all the necessary apparatus.—*Ibid.*

☞ Seventy-five vessels of the downward bound fleet have passed here since yesterday morning, laden with grain from Milwaukee and Chicago. There are several more, we learn, yet due. With the present favorable northwest breeze they will doubtless make good time to Buffalo.—*Ibid.*

ASHORE.—The Buffalo *Commercial* learns that the schooner Cuyahoga, with a cargo of water lime and salt, went ashore at Port Colborne yesterday morning.—*Ibid.*

☞ The prop. Amity and schr. W. F. Allen are reported hard aground on the Flats—the former bound down, the latter up.—*Ibid.*

NEW TUG.—Capt. Whipple, formerly of the B. F. Bruce, has contracted for a new tug of 110 feet keel, the work upon which has just been commenced at Stupinsky's shipyard. She is intended for the river trade, and will have the Bruce's machinery, which is good as new.—*Ibid.*

COLLISION—The schooner Rocket and bark Ocean Wave, collided off Point au Barques, on the 20th inst., and the former sank almost immediately. The crew were all saved. She was bound down with a cargo of wheat from Milwaukee. The Ocean Wave proceeded to Port Huron, where she now lays in a crippled condition.

Passed Detroit.

Nov. 21.—Up—Schr J W Brown.

Down—Props Baltic, Susquehanna; barks Clayton, Prince of Wales, Indiana, S B Pomeroy, Waverly, Adriatic; brigs Commerce, J G Deshler, Globe; schrs A Bradley, E C Roberts, Reciprocity, S G Andrews, Curlew, Cuba, Sasco, Oliver Culver, C C Trowbridge, W B Ogden, Reindeer, Athenian, Zadoc Pratt, J Hibbard, Nancy and Lucy, Moselle, Cairo, Ethan Allen, Shook, Arrow, Queen of the Lakes, Wm Sanderson, W H Willard, Mark H Sibley, Bermuda, W B Hibbard, G W Holt, Star of the North, Collingwood, Eli Bates, Ironsides, Quickstep, A J Rich.

Nov. 20.—Up—Prop Edith; bark H Crocker; brig Hampton.

Down—StmrBaltic; prop Dunkirk; bark Lady of the Lakes; brig C Napier; schrs Flying Cloud, G L Newman, Star of Hope, Harwich, G. Smith, G D Dousman, St Paul, Darien, A Craig, L J Latham, C Y Richmond, Ketchum. Dauntless.

Lake Ports.

BUFFALO, Nov. 20.—Arrived, props Chicago Collins, Chicago; Acme, Hathaway. do; schrs Tarty Not, Love, do; Grace Murray, Vader, do. Cleared, prop Buffalo, Perry, Chicago; schrs White Squall, Leonard, do; Forfar, Kirby, do.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS—

WATER COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., November, 14, 1860.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Saturday, November 24th next, for the delivery in Chicago on the opening of navigation next Spring, of the following cast iron pipes for mains, viz:

750 Pipes of 24 inches internal diameter.
100 " 16 " "

Together with such branches, curves and reducers as shall be necessary to lay the same complete and connect with mains now laid.

Proposals are invited for pipes both 9 feet and 12 feet long. The average weights of the 24 and 16 inch pipes will be 2,100 and 1,150 lbs each, respectively, for the 9 ft. pipe, and the 12 ft. pipes will have a proportionate weight.

The pipes will be proved in Chicago under the direction of the Superintendent of the Water Works and be subjected to a pressure of 250 lbs to the square inch.

The prices stated will be per ton of 2,000 lbs delivered at such dock in Chicago as the Board of Water Commissioners shall provide.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Chicago and endorsed, Proposals for cast iron mains for the Chicago Water Works.

On the day declared above the proposals will be opened by the Water Commissioners, who reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal, or to reject all proposals. They also reserve the right to make the amount of pipe to be furnished, greater or less than the amount stated above. By order of the Board,

no14-d452-10t A. W. TINKHAM, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., Chicago, Nov. 16th, 1860.

To CONTRACTORS:—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until December 5th, 1860, for the delivery on the docks of this Company in Chicago, or at any of the Stations on the line of its road of the following materials to-wit:

40,000 RAILROAD TIES which must answer the following specification: They must be of good quality, white or burr oak; eight feet long, six inches thick between two opposite parallel faces; each tie to average eight inches in width, of flattened surface, and to be at no point less than six inches in width. One tie in five shall be a joint tie, and shall average ten inches in width. No sawed or split ties will be received. Said ties are to be delivered at the rate of 15,000 per month, reckoning from the opening of navigation on Lake Michigan.

Proposals may be for all, or for any number more than one thousand. They must state the price per tie, and if for less than the whole number, the time of delivery.

Also, for the following BILL OF TIMBER:

50	pieces	Oak,	14x16	20	feet long.
50	"	"	14x16	16	" "
200	"	"	12x12	16	" "
100	"	"	12x14	10	" "
300	"	"	6x9	16	" "
300	"	"	6x9	14	" "
200	"	"	6x9	12	" "
300	"	"	6x9	10	" "
200	"	"	6x9	8	" "
1500	"	"	3x8	10	" "
50	"	"	8x14	18	" "
50	"	"	8x14	16	" "

In all about 170 m ft B. M.

The timber to be delivered at the Company's depot grounds in Chicago or elsewhere, during the months of May and June next.

The timber is to be of good quality of White Oak, free from large knots and shakes.

The whole to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Engineer of this Company.

TERMS—Cash on delivery, less ten per cent., which will be retained until the fulfillment of contract.

Proposals must be accompanied with satisfactory surety that the contractor will faithfully fulfil the contract awarded.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals at discretion. Address proposals to

no19-d485-td WILLARD S. POPE, Engineer.

NEW GOODS.

GENTS' PORTMONNAIES,
LADIES' PURSES,
CARD CASES,
TRAVELING BAGS,
SHOPPING BAGS,
FINE POCKET KNIVES,
LADIES' FINE SCISSORS,
DRESSING CASES,
TOILET MIRRORS.

A large and fine assortment of choice goods just received. J. H. REED & CO.,
Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.

MADE TO ORDER BY

BURWELL & WYANT,

Dearborn Street, No. 8 Tremont Block, Chicago.

We have a large assortment of Fine Bosoms of every variety, imported expressly for Dress and Party Shirts, which we will make to order and warrant to give satisfaction. no20d487-6w

BILLIARD TABLES.—For Sale Splendid Rosewood Billiard Tables, with Marble or Slate Beds, with best Cushions in the world, for $225, $250 and $300. Everything complete. Please send your orders by mail or otherwise, and I will fill the same as if given in person. All tables sold by me are warranted. W. H. GRIFFITH, President Billiard Table Manufactory, No. 146 Fulton street, New York City. oc4d181-6m

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [jy14] STEVENS & WEBBER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Kansas Troubles.

WARSAW, Nov. 22.—A mass meeting was held here to-day for the purpose of organizing a military company to go, if necessary, to the aid of our brothers on the border. Resolutions were passed, among them the following:

Resolved, That we do not desire in any way to interfere with Kansas Territory or its citizens whilst they confine themselves to their own soil. But we owe to the citizens of our own State a duty when assailed by a band of midnight assassins which we pledge ourselves to perform.

Resolved, That in our opinion the President should at once take such decided and prompt action in the enforcement of laws and the suppression of outlaws, as the exigency of the times demand, and that it is the duty of the Governor of Missouri at once to send men and arms along our Western border to protect our citizens and enforce laws.

Various committees were appointed, when the meeting adjourned till Saturday.

The following handbill is now circulated through the county:

"TO ARMS!—*Warsaw, Nov. 22.*—Our State has been invaded and our friends murdered by a band of Abolitionists from Kansas, under the lead of Montgomery. Fort Scott has been taken by them, the Circuit Court has been broken up, and some of the Grand Jury and citizens murdered. Missouri is threatened. A military company is to be formed at Warsaw on Saturday next, and let the people come in *en masse*. Our country is in danger. Rally! rally! Let us prepare to defend our homes.

"(Signed) D. C. BALLOU."

Col. Roberts passed through Osceola yesterday, as a messenger to the Governor for aid. It was rumored on the streets to-day, but since denied, that Ball's Mills in Vernon Co., had been burned by Montgomery. Montgomery declares that he intends carrying on the war till he frees every negro in Southwest Missouri.

Matters in Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 12.—Gov. Brown, in a special message, in view of the election of Lincoln, and to promote a union of sentiment in the State, incidentally advises the Legislature to elect Electors on Saturday, which was adopted.

R. Barnwell Rhett, E. Ruffin and Gen. Pillow have been invited to seats on the floor of the Senate.

Ex Governor McDonald is quite feeble at Marietta, and could not go to Milledgeville to vote as a Breckinridge Elector, if the Legislature should elect him.

It is probable that the Legislature will take a recess after the 1st of December, some think *sine die*, others think to a fixed time, and others subject to a call of the Governor.

There was a killing frost at Augusta this morning.

The Railroad Convention adjourned till Dec. 3d, without action.

The Difficulties in the Cabinet.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial* telegraphs that the city is alive with rumors of grave disagreements in the Cabinet. The President maintains the illegality of secession, as well as its impolicy, and has resolved to earnestly rebuke it. Secretaries Cobb and Thompson threaten to resign unless he suppresses the condemnation of the secessionists' proceedings. The Postmaster General, to some extent, dissents from the President's position, but it is doubtful whether he will carry his opposition so far as to resign, in case the President adheres to his sentiments.

The Panic Not Yet Reached Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—No serious results have yet attended the financial pressure and remittances from the hottest part of the South continue to come in as usual. The statements of repudiation by Southern creditors are untrue so far as this city is concerned. Should the emergency require it, the directors of all the Boston Banks propose to discount to the amount of five millions dollars, which will speedily make money easy in this city.

The Conservatives of Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 20.—The conservative sentiment of the South appears to be disgusted at the unceasing sectional wrangles, and considers that the Northern States should promptly convene their Legislatures and repeal their unfriendly laws, and urge a Convention of all the States to meet for prompt and united effort to preserve the Union and country from bankruptcy, anarchy and ruin.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22.—The statement in the Cincinnati *Gazette* that the Penn. Cent. R. R. is blocked with local freight here, and is refusing to receive from the West, is unfounded. Every ton of Eastern bound produce is dispatched daily. No accumulation exists, and no fear of any need be apprehended.

The National Democracy Moving in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 22.—The *Daily Capital City Fact*, the central organ of the National Democracy, this afternoon publishes a call signed by George Fries, Chairman of the State Central Committee, for a State Convention of the party, to be held in this city on the 8th of January next.

Fire in Albany.

ALBANY, Ga., Nov. 22.—A fire occurred here on the 19th instant, destroying Shaw's carriage repository; Hill, Wright & Marshall's carriage shop, and two brick stores occupied by Messrs. Gross & Bridenbach. Loss over the insurance, $13,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Virginia Banks Suspend.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 22.—The branches of the Virginia Bank at Norfolk and Portsmouth have suspended specie payment. The Farmers' Bank of Norfolk has also suspended.

WHEELING, Va., Nov. 22.—The Banks of this city suspended specie payment this morning.

The Fire at Laconia, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 22.—The fire at Meredith Bridge, (Laconia) yesterday morning, destroyed 35 buildings, including 4 brick blocks. The total loss is $25,000; insurance, 6,000. Many families are left destitute and homeless.

Railroad Officers in Session.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Session of the New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, is being held to-day, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, with closed doors.

Mill Burned.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The Huron Flour Mill in this city, owned by W. W. Baker, of Lockport, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss on building and contents $45,000, on which there was an insurance of $30,000.

Steamboat Disaster.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.—Eleven persons are thus far ascertained to have been lost by the burning of the Pacific, mostly boat hands and deck passengers. No Northern people among the lost.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

From Last Night's Mails.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1860.

The discussions of the question that is now agitating the whole country, and the position which the President shall take regarding it in his forthcoming message, has brought the Cabinet to the verge of a break up, and it may end in that before the first Monday in December, when Congress will meet. The President insists that the Constitution of the United States establishes a Government, and he, as the sworn head and executive thereof, must and will insist upon the execution of the Federal laws; that the idea of peaceable secession by any State is a fallacy which he does not recognize, and must resist to the full extent of his power. In this view he is supported by Cass, Black, Toucey and Holt. On the other hand, the Southern members of the Cabinet—Floyd, Cobb and Thompson—hold that the Constitution is merely a compact, which may be broken at any moment by a single State, which may wish to retire from the confederacy, by declaring its wish to do so, and that in so doing they should not be molested by the Federal Government. That portion of the message treating of this question of secession is still under discussion, which will continue until a compromise is found or the Cabinet breaks up in a row. You can rely upon these facts, and that the Administration is in a crisis.

FROM MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.

Some of the leading stocks here have slightly improved to-day, with heavy hypothecations sold, but with no special change in the general tone of the stock, finance or produce business.

Rumors are currently prevailing that the regular Virginia Banks are throwing out the notes of the independent Virginia Banks. It is also rumored, but the rumor wants confirmation, that the Farmers' Bank of Richmond has suspended specie payments.

John W. Garrett has been re-elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day.

The Bell-Everett Central Committee of Baltimore met to-day and passed Union resolutions.

The latest news from Columbia, S. C., indicates a slight decrease in the excitement, but the military companies of Columbia are parading with the American flag minus all except one star. The financial pressure is increasing throughout the entire South.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20, 1860.

The wisdom of the course of Gov. Letcher, in not calling the Legislature together before the 7th of January, is freely admitted, even by many who were most clamorous for an early meeting of that body. The progress of the secession feeling is rapid enough without giving to it the impulse of an impromptu call for an extra session of the Legislature. If the Governor yielded to the pressing requests for an early assembling of that body made by public meetings under excitement, the secession feeling would have obtained an intensity which would incapacitate Virginia from a cool and deliberate discharge of the functions of mediator which she proposes to assume. It is possible that, in the comparatively long interval between this and the meeting of the Legislature, the excitement may abate somewhat, and give place to calm and deliberate counsels.

Many entertain serious apprehensions that should the Wide Awakes attend the inauguration of Lincoln, and manifest such a tone of defiance and insolent swagger as have marked their displays during the Presidential campaign, a collision with some Southern Minute Men will be inevitable. I have reason to know that the latter will be present in large numbers, though not in any organized form; they will, however, be prepared to resent any insults or overbearing manifestations which the Wide Awakes may indulge in. The Minute Men contemplated no visit to Washington on the occasion of "Old Abe's" inauguration, until it was announced that this Wide Awake organization would attend. They then decided to go, and brook the torture of this inaugural spectacle, in order, if necessary, to give the adherents of Abe a foretaste of what they shall receive at the hands of the chivalrous sons of the South should a sectional war ensue. My opinion is that it will be far more consistent with the comforts and personal safety of the Wide Awakes to remain at their respective homes on the occasion, than appear in Washington and witness Old Abe take an oath, the binding force of which he is understood in the South to hold subordinate to the "higher law;" or, if they should visit the Capital, they would do well to avoid any insolent manifestations or even organized processions. A collision such as I refer to would precipitate a revolution beyond the power of man to avert.

An effort will be made to influence the Virginia Legislature to pass a law requiring every individual coming here from New England, with a view to reside, to serve a probation of fourteen years before he is invested with the right of citizenship.

FROM MISSOURI.

ST LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19, 1860.

Missouri's loyalty to the Union remains unimpaired and unimpeached. As she is one of the largest Slave States of the Confederacy, her voice declaring the Constitutional election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency no just or tenable reason for dissolution or secession, is entitled to great weight with her Southern sisters. There is no secession party within our borders; nor, indeed, does any individual avow openly his wish to break the bonds of union. Out of the 150,000 votes of Missouri, 120,000 of them were cast by Union men, and the Breckinridge party of the State who cast the remaining 30,000, like their brethren of New York, declare the rights of the South safer in the Union than out of it, and counsel deliberation and delay until some overt act shall prove Lincoln an enemy to the interests of the South and false to his oath of office.

Although our public stocks and general financial affairs have been affected by the disunion threats and movements of the cotton States, yet there is no apprehension of serious or permanent injury from that source. Missouri is conservative herself, and relies upon the conservatism of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina to restrain South Carolina from precipitating the South into a revolution. The right of secession can be nothing but the right of revolution, and before any State arrays herself against the power of the General Government, its revolutionary leaders must be able to show the body of the people some tangible and positive infringement of their rights or liberty. While the South has the Supreme Court as its bulwark of safety, and the Senate and the House of Representatives so constituted that Congress will stand as a wall of adamant against all encroachments of Executive power, Lincoln or any other President must, by force of his position, play a very conservative *rôle*.

The most tragic feature of the present Southern agitation is the wide-spread fear of slave insurrections. From the common epithet of "Black," applied to the Republican party, it is stated, negroes in some of the slave States have derived the impression that the black men of the North have obtained possession of the Government, and are to inaugurate a policy of general emancipation of all the colored race.

Georgia.

Breckinridge lacks in Georgia (one county being excepted from the returns) 2,500 of a majority. By the law of the State, this leaves the Legislature to elect. As, however, the law of 1845 requires the electors in all the States to be chosen on the same day, it has been alleged that Georgia will be deprived of her electoral vote. This, however, is not probable. The Vice President will probably pass over the informality, and let the vote be counted. In 1801, the vote of Georgia was transmitted to Washington without being properly certified. The tellers observed this, and handed the paper to the Vice President, Mr. Jefferson, who, like Mr. Breckinridge, was a candidate. He turned pale with alarm, but speedily recovering himself, directed the vote to be counted. There was also, in 1856, an informality about the meeting of the Electoral College of Wisconsin, but it was not regarded. It is, therefore, not probable that Georgia will now be excluded.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TO THE FALL TRADE OF 1860.

WHOLESALE AGENCY

For the sale of the following

POPULAR ARTICLES

AT

J. H. JOHNSON'S,

No. 70 State Street, Second door from Randolph Street.

R. R. LANDON, AGENT.

Country Merchants will please take notice and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

INPECTINE, OR FEVER AND AGUE CHARM—A sure, safe and reliable EXTERNAL remedy.
PHILADELPHIA SOAPS—Oriental Detersive, Erasive, Palm, &c.
JAPANESE BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE—In any quantity.
OLD DR. HEATH'S JAPANESE MEDICINES—Book descriptive of the same mailed upon the receipt of 25 cents.
GREELEY'S BOURBON BITTERS—Which are rapidly taking the lead of all others, and cannot be surpassed as an invigorating tonic and family medicine.
CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN—Genuine.
SHAVER'S PATENT ERASER AND PENCIL SHARPENER.
OLD DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
BOSTON INDEXICAL SOAPS—Honey, Gold Dollar, Poncine, Hotel Toilet, Silver, &c.
IVORY GOODS FOR STATIONERY DEALERS—Pen Holders, Pencils, Paper Folders, &c.
SUPERIOR INK, BLACKING, Stove Polish, &c.
SHAVER'S CARPET SWEEPER.
PATENT FOOT SCRAPER WITH BRUSH.
PATENT GUM MASTIC—For Chewing.
DR. JACOB'S BITTERS—Which stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, cleanse the stomach and purify the blood. se25d0-1y

THE ILLINOIS BANKS.

The Notes of Seven Banks Thrown Out.

D. B. COOKE & CO.,

WILL RECEIVE AT PAR the Notes of the Seven Banks thrown out by the Bankers, for

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

AT REGULAR PRICES.

☞ Do not sacrifice your money to the Bankers but bring it to 111 Lake street and get its full value.

LIST OF BANK NOTES WHICH ARE THROWN OUT.—American Exchange Bank, Bank of Aurora, Bank of the Commonwealth, Bank of Raleigh, Corn Exchange Bank, National Bank, State Bank of Illinois.
D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY AT PAR.

OSBORNE, BROTHERS & CO., 161 South Water street, will receive all Illinois Bank Notes at Par, for their Choice Extra Family Flour. no21d509-1w

COMO MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

In consequence of the decease of one of the owners of the above property, the whole of it is now offered for sale.

During the past summer the mill has been completely repaired and fitted up in the very best manner, with all the latest improvements, and is now in order to manufacture Flour of a quality second to none in the market. The Custom Apparatus is also arranged in the best manner. There are

SIX PAIRS OF BURRS,
Smut Mills, Seperators, Bran Dusters,
&c., &c., &c.

The power is derived from the Elk Horn Creek, a very steady stream—fall 16 feet. The mill is in the village of Como, Whiteside County, Ill., on the bank of Rock River, and in one of the most fertile districts in the Rock River Valley.

There is also connected with this property a large Warehouse, Cooper-shop, Store, Dwelling Houses and Stable. Railroad communication by the Fulton Branch of the Galena and Chicago Railroad.

For further particulars address D. L. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or S. LEHMAN SMITH, on the premises.
Como, Oct. 27th, 1860. oc3-1m

A RARE CHANCE!—The Stock and good will of a

FIRST RATE PAYING BUSINESS,

LOCATED IN CHICAGO,

Is offered for sale upon the most liberal terms.

For full particulars address the undersigned, or GEO. A. WHEELER, at Cincinnati.

JOHN D. PARK,
no10-d428-1m No. 124 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

A SPLENDID COLLECTION of PIANO FORTE MUSIC.

THE HOME CIRCLE.—A collection of Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Schottisches, Redowas, Quadrilles, Contra Dances, &c., for the Piano Forte. Price $1.50; cloth, $2. Published by O. DITSON & CO., 277 Washington street, Boston. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!—

VANDERSALL & CHASE,

Sole Agents for the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Refining Co.'s unequalled Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, 49 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue, Chicago.
D. VANDERSALL. [no17-d473-3m] E. T. CHASE.

WEST SIDE UNION DEPOT.—We have a fine residence or business property, within two blocks of the New Union Depot, for sale on favorable terms, or to exchange for an improved farm in Illinois or Iowa. Call at Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block. TOMPKINS & CO.
no22-d514-1w

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, just received and for sale by STEVENS & WEBBER,
oc23d213-6m 108 Randolph street.

PURE SWEET CIDER—in whole and half barrels, received daily, and for sale at STEVENS & WEBBER,
oc23d313-6m 108 Randolph street.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kunz will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of stable manure, and any offensive matter. Orders directed Chas. Kunz, Chicago P. O. Box 44 49, will receive prompt attention. no9x1m

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL, Fairfield Mills,—500 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
ja13'60-1y No. 219 South Water st.

10,000 BBLS. WESTERN NEW YORK APPLES just arriving and for sale low in large lots. Cider, Cranberries and Dried Fruits at No. 14 South Water street. H. NEWHALL & CO. no6-d407-1m

500 Bbls. CRUSHED, POWDERED and GRANULATED SUGAR. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Boxes BABBITT'S SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

350 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 Bags PEPPER, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

10 Casks No. 1 NUTMEGS, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 Bbls. PRIME PLANTATION MOLASSES. New Crop. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Hlf. Bbls. MACKEREL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

THE CITY.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION!

LOSS $100,000.

FULL PARTICULARS.

One of the most disastrous fires lately occuring in Chicago, broke out yesterday morning about five o'clock, in the basement of the five story brick building, Nos. 52 and 54 Franklin street, occupied by Messrs. O. F. Fuller & Co., wholesale druggists, dealers in paints, oils, etc. The flames had made alarming headway when first discovered, the whole interior of the block being in a blaze. As no fires had been kindled in the building for some time, excepting in the back office—and that remote from the place where the conflagration originated,—it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The highly inflammable nature of the stock rendered all efforts to save the goods of no avail.

The steamers and department were early on the ground, but a terrific explosion which soon occurred prevented them from doing more than to keep the flames from spreading. The force of this explosion may be arrived at when we state that the entire block, five stories in height, built substantially of brick and stone, and occupying a space of fifty feet front by eighty in depth, was lifted from its foundations and brought down in one mass of shapeless rubbish, and that before the flames had ascended to the third story.

The loss of Messrs. Fuller & Co., is estimated to be from eighty-five to ninety thousand dollars on stock, not to mention valuable furniture and fixtures. Insured to the amount of forty-five thousand dollars in different companies.

The following is a list of the Insurance Companies and amounts insured on building and contents:

Unity Co., London, $2,000; Home Co., N. Y., $10,000; Northern Co., London, $5,000; Philadelphia F. & L. Ins. Co., Phila., $5,000; Resolute, N. Y., $3,000; Brevort, N. Y., 2,500; Commonwealth, N. Y., 3,000; London & Liverpool, London, $5,000; Continental, N. Y., $5,000; Security, N. Y., $5,000; North American Co., $5,000; City of Hartford, Conn., $3,000; Firemen's, Chicago, $5,000; Peoria, Ill., $3,000. Total, $61,500.

The brick building was owned by T. H. Barclay, cost eighteen thousand dollars, and was insured for ten thousand.

Although the spread of the flames was prevented by the continued efforts of the engines, the falling of the walls of the large building crushed those on either side. That on the north, No. 50, was owned and occupied by Jacob Strahl, a furniture dealer. He loses twenty-five hundred dollars. No insurance.

The southwestern portion of Messrs. Shipley & Co.'s building, No. 48, used as a livery stable, was crushed and damaged to the extent of five hundred dollars.

No. 56, an unoccupied frame building, formerly a saloon, was entirely demolished. It was separated from No. 54 by a narrow alley leading to the rear of the Everett House.

The rear of the building, No. 225 Randolph street, was damaged some two hundred dollars; owned by Mr. Bradbury, of New York, and occupied as a clothing store by J. H. Henoch, whose stock was somewhat wet.

The Everett, late New York, House, until lately unoccupied, had been on Monday leased by Mr. E. Alexander for a boarding house. The rear walls of the kitchen and dining rooms were crushed in by the falling of the building on Franklin street, some of the furniture spoiled and the rest badly injured by water. Loss to Mr. Alexander, about $300, no insurance, on building, owned by Philip Wadsworth, about $1,000. The valuable barn attached to the Everett House was also considerably damaged.

Never was the efficiency of our paid department and steam fire engines more satisfactorily demonstrated than on yesterday, when, from five o'clock A. M. until ten o'clock P. M., water was kept upon the burning mass, and in the afternoon during the prevalence of a driving snow storm, against which blood and muscle must have been defeated, and the neighboring property destroyed.

The McEnroe Murder Trial.

SECOND DAY.

The evidence in this case now in hearing before the Circuit Court, progressed slowly yesterday on account of the severe illness of the wife of one of the jurors. The prisoner kept up his incessant and insane ravings about "letting go his hands," all day.

Dr. John Evans' testimony was that he considered the man insane.

Jacob Sauter swore that defendant had been in jail in 1859 on a charge of stabbing a man with a file, and that in his opinion he was insane at the time.

John Kennedy, for the prosecution, testified that on the morning of July 4th of the present year, defendant told him that he had once before been charged with stabbing a man and had got clear by pretending to be crazy.

Dr. E. Messler, of Jefferson, had been a medical practitioner about nine years, and knew McEnroe, in December 1859, when he was visiting physician to the County Poor House; defendant was in the insane department, and ran away near the first of April 1860. Had made an examination of the prisoner to find out his distemper, and he was insane. He was ugly and ill-tempered, and when he left he was in very nearly a sound mental condition. A peculiarity of his madness consisted in his belief that everybody wanted to poison him, and he several times threw away his food, and could not be induced to take drugs of any kind. He had a propensity for breaking the glass in his windows, and when every one else was suffering from intense cold, McEnroe complained of great feverishness, his head was hot, and he would allow no fire in his cell. Witness did not believe the prisoner was yet in a healthy state of mind.

Benj. Chase, Warden, considered defendant decidedly crazy at the time he was an inmate of the county poor house, and no better now. This witness related several instances to show the lunacy of McEnroe, one of which was that when he was in jail somebody tried to poison him, but he "blowed out" the noxious drugs and poisoned all of them; also, that he endeavored to find out how defendant come to emigrate to Chicago from Michigan; all he could get out of him was an oft-repeated story about fifty thousand rats, and that the people wanted to kill him, but he took his army of rats out upon the prairie and whipped the whole of them.

A. W. Tappen, an inmate of the debtor's apartments of the jail, said he thought, three months since, the defendant was feigning insanity; but had seen enough since to cause him to change his opinion. His uncleanly habits, and matters mentioned by other witnesses, had produced this change.

The prosecution introduced Dr. David Rutter, who had had considerable experience in the management of the insane. He had seen McEnroe three times in jail; had formed no medical opinion in the case; had seen cases of alleged simulated insanity, where the best medical talent of the West had been deceived, and the deception kept up for a year; thought from Mr. Chase's testimony the defendant was insane when under his charge.

Dr. J. R. Gore followed, and testified to the mental condition of the prisoner when in jail fifteen months since; thought him a monomaniac then; his eyes did not appear as now, but were steady and fixed; had reason to doubt his present insanity. When witness first saw him in July last he was idiotic, could not recollect anything that had happened some months before, and invariably answered all questions by saying, "I don't know." He dropped too suddenly to that idiotic state to have it natural. Before that he had repeatedly tried to impress the Doctor with the idea that he was sick, and the Doctor thought he knew more than he wished him to believe. His attachments and dislikes had been formed from treatment received. He had attacked Petire, who had ordered him to be scrubbed and cleaned, but had not offered to harm the assistants who performed the act. The Doctor on one occasion told him that he had stabbed a man and escaped once, but that he would not do so this time, when McEnroe asked, "Will they hang me, do you think?" Another time the witness found the defendant alone and was talking to him, when he perceived he was trying to get behind him, and he prevented it; he had his hand in his pocket; witness called for aid, and after chasing prisoner over the hall, he stopped and threw something into the open door of an empty cell—it was a large iron spoon. This was thought to be rather too smart for an idiotic man; thought defendant knew more than he pretended to know.

LIND UNIVERSITY.—The Convention in relation to Lind University was in session yesterday and will continue its meetings to-day in the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian church. It was resolved to-day to appoint an agent to visit the country churches, and that a persevering effort should be made to endow a third Professorship among them, thus securing the endowment of the fourth by Mr. Lind. It is now believed the Theological department of the institution can be put on a permanent working basis by the close of the coming summer.

Unfortunate.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19, 1860.

Editors Tribune:—This afternoon Mrs. Ghee, a poor widow, when about entering the office of Messrs. Lill & Diversy, was attacked by a large fierce dog. She stepped back to avoid the spring of the savage brute, and in doing so, fell and broke her leg. While prostrate, she was severely bitten by the dog. Mr. Lill, who was present, had some of his men convey her to her home on Pierson street. While being carried past his malt house, some careless fellow threw a quantity of water from the topmost story, completely drenching the sufferer. Mr. J. J. Sands, riding by, was attracted by the moans and distress of the woman, and on learning the facts of the case, procured the immediate attendance of a surgeon, (Dr. Boardman,) who applied the usual remedies, and the woman is doing as well as could be expected.

What makes this casualty the more distressing, is the fact that the woman is a stranger, and has a family of small children who are entirely dependent on her for support. Mrs. Edward P. Towne, who resides on Illinois street, knowing her to be worthy, has, with her usual benevolence, cared for her wants and takes charge of one of the children. Mr. Sands has very generously provided for the rest of the family.

WILL SEE THEIR FRIENDS.—Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States elect, and Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President elect, were yesterday treated to a view of the new Custom House and Post Office by Mr. Cook, to the no small delight of those who were fortunate enough to get a sight at them. They spent the greater portion of the day in attending to private business, and no great stir was made by their presence, which probably coincided exactly with their desires on the subject.

To-day it is understood that our distinguished visitors will see their friends at the Tremont House in the ladies' parlor from ten A. M. to twelve o'clock.

WIGWAM NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the subscribers to the Wigwam, on Friday evening next, Nov. 23d, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, room No. 15, Methodist Church building, corner of Clark and Washington streets, to hear the report of the Building Committee, and to transact any other business that may come before the meeting. C. N. HOLDEN, Sec'y.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—On Monday evening, November 19th, a young man by the name of Abraham Studley left his house on Indiana street, and has not since been heard from. On the same day he drew his balance from Hoffman's Bank, and is known to have collected $100 from another party. Studley bore a most excellent character, and the evening before his disappearance was united in marriage with the daughter of one of our most respectable German citizens.

THE CLARK STREET FIRE.—Mr. English, the leassee of the meat market, corner of Clark and Polk streets, burned out on Tuesday night, loses about $300. The building No. 417, occupied as a drug store by A. Megler, was also slightly scorched at the same time.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—A man named Walsh was arrested on Tuesday night and committed in default of $300 bail, charged with robbing visitors to the Republican Convention last May. It will be recollected that he made his escape at that time when an attempt was made to take him, but he is safe enough at last.

"TEMPERANCE FLYING ARTILLERY."—Dr. N. S. Davis will deliver a lecture before the Artillery in their rooms, on the corner of Clark and Washington streets, this (Friday) evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend.

FIRE IN HOLSTEIN.—The alarm of fire for the Fourth District last night at half past nine was occasioned by the discovery of a brilliant light on the Northwestern Plank road, in the vicinity of Holstein. The steamers started for the locality, but after proceeding about half the distance, returned.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—A young man about 23 years of age, named John Williams, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at his boarding house, corner of Indiana avenue and Monterey street. He retired Wednesday evening in his usual health. The coroner's inquest showed that he died from excessive intemperence.

THE FRUIT TRADE.—One firm in this city has sold nearly four thousand barrels of green apples the present season.

VAGRANCY.—Ellen Cassidy, a vagrant, was yesterday morning fined $3 and sent to the Bridewell for ten days for larceny of a dress of a pawn-broker named Cunningham.

C. ST. PAUL & FON DU LAC.—It is the design of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company to complete their road to Appleton before winter sets in.

A FALL.—A man whose name we have not learned, fell from the roof of the Illinois Central roundhouse on Tuesday; and had his leg so severely injured that amputation was performed.

A GREEN-'UN.—Mr. Green, night before last, met a friend from the country; the friend got drunk and had his pocket picked of $25, for which Green was arrested yesterday, and committed in default of $500.

☞ Don't forget Mr. Dye's Adult Singing School this evening for *beginners*, at his Music Hall, No. 115 Lake street, over Gould's Piano Rooms. The first lesson free—commencing at 7½ o'clock.

ATTENTION!—The Tenth Ward Wide Awakes will meet this evening at their place of rendezvous. General attendance is requested.
By order of the Captain.

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done, and at prices to suit the times.

$100,000.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY WANTED.—All banks (thrown out or otherwise) will be taken at *Par*, for all kinds of *Fashionable Clothing*, at the lowest prices, at Putnam's Great Eastern Emporium, 116 Randolph street. no22-3t

MILLINERY GOODS AND CLOAKS.—S. J. Hueston & Shaw, (successors to Walmsley & Hueston,) 41 and 43 Clark street, Chicago, are now offering the above line of goods, embracing Ribbons, Silks, Head Dresses, Velvets, Feathers, French Flowers, Straw Goods, etc., together with Cloaks of the latest designs, at prices which cannot fail to please. Ladies will do well to examine our stock before purchasing. no12-3tew-1mtu-thasa

MILLINERY.—We would call the attention of our readers to the exhibition now being made at the store of Charles Newberger, 123 Lake street, of a very choice selection of millinery of the newest style, made after the latest New York and Paris fashions. Also an elegant assortment of velvet and cloth cloaks, which we pledge ourselves cannot be surpassed in beauty or style in this city. Please call and examine. no20-4t

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. se5-1y

☞ Jouven's Kid Glove Cleaner. One bottle cleans 50 pairs of gloves. Sold by Sargent, Apothecary, corner of Randolph streets.

Auction Sales this Morning.

Catalogue sale of Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Table Cutlery, Stationery, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods, this morning at 9½ o'clock, by Gilbert & Sampson, 82 Lake street.

☞ Those Japan weather strips and rubber mouldings, will leave for St. Louis next week. After that none will be for sale. The proprietor will return again in one or two years. If any more are wanted, leave your orders at once at No. 4 Kingsbury Block (up stairs.)

☞ Lincoln and Hamlin are stopping at the Tremont House, but Cook & McLain are holding forth at 98 Dearborn street, next to the old Post Office, where they still continue to clean, dye and repair old clothes at small prices. Take your overcoats [illegible] them fixed up for this winter, and you will not r[illegible] a little money so wisely spent.

☞ The Boston Fancy Steam Dying Establishment of August Schwartz is located at 73 South Clark street and 158 Illinois street. The work of this establishment is superior to that of any other in the city. 3t

"BANKS! BANKS!"—We, Sam Dunn & Co., Hatters, will take *all* Illinois money for Hats, Caps, and Furs. 101 Randolph street. nov21-3t

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS AT REDUCED PRICES.—The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company having gained all their suits at law, with infringing manufacturers of Sewing Machines, propose that the public shall be benefitted thereby, and have accordingly reduced the prices of their Sewing Machines. After this date they will be sold at rates that will pay a fair profit on the cost of manufacture, capital invested, and expense of making sales; such prices as will enable them to make first-class machines, and, as heretofore, guarantee them in every particular. Office 167 and 169 Lake street. Geo. R. Chittenden, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, and Northern Indiana. no19-6t

☞ T. C. SMITH & Co., Coppersmiths, Brass Cock manufacturers, dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe, Steam and Gas Fittings, at low prices, 223 Washington street. nov 10-12t

FREE WRITING SCHOOL AT THE CHICAGO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—There will be a meeting this evening of the members and their apprentices who may wish to join such a class. The Board of Directors have voted the use of the rooms, lights, &c., and have secured the services of a first-class instructor, and should there be a sufficient number in attendance this evening such a class will be formed.

FIRST PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—The Philharmonic Society gave their first concert on Monday night last, at Bryan Hall, to a large and one of the most attentive and appreciating audiences ever seen in Chicago. The orchestra and chorus, under the direction of Hans Balatka, realized all expectations, and the whole performance went off admirably and without any faults that any reasonable critic should notice, when considering the comparatively short time in which the orchestra and chorus were organized. The complete success of the first concert will enlist a large number of new members to the Society. We also learn that Mr. Emil Heinberg, the violinist, will make his home in Chicago, and of course become a very active member of the Philharmonic.

☞ TO BE TRIED AGAIN.—The case of Hageman, the Holstein baker, has been re-presented to the Grand Jury for another indictment, and may not be put on trial until next week.

Wanted.

WANTED—To trade a Horse for a Family Carriage or a Piano. He is a splendid saddle a horse and kind in harness. Address, Post Office Box 761. no16-d10x1w

WANTED—To exchange for City property, 1,000 or 1,200 Acres of Superior Farming Lands, part under a high state of cultivation and on a line of Railroad. Inquire of YOUNG & BELL, 32 South Water street. no20x1w

WANTED—Board in a private family, or where there are but few boarders—by a gentleman, wife and baby and nurse, who will furnish their own rooms if required. Location must be east of State and north of Jackson streets. Address P. O. Box 1486. no10x1w

WANTED—To exchange from Six to Eleven Hundred Acres of Land in Michigan, Wisconsin and New Hampshire, for a stock of Dry Goods or an assortment of Boots and Shoes. A good bargain can be had. The advertiser will pay difference in cash. Apply to J. W. DOAN & CO., 78 Dearborn street. no14-d452-1m

WANTED—Employment—A person of the highest testimonials as to his capacity and integrity, is now in Chicago, and wants some employment. He professes to have some knowledge of the mercantile business, and to be competent to act as clerk or assistant in a hotel, in charge of the laundry or otherwise; as bar-keeper in a respectable saloon, or assistant and clerk in a wholesale liquor and retail grocery store, &c. Any person wanting his services in any position can become fully satisfied from his testimonials and references. He would be found valuable as a watchman of any respectable concern; he would even act as stable man, &c., to a private gentleman. Address "J. C.," at this office. no19x5t

LOOK HERE! A Widow Lady of experience desires a situation as housekeeper, in the city or a country town. Address C. D., Box 2273. no14x2w

To Rent.

TO RENT.—A large and commodious house very pleasantly situated on a block of seven acres, laid out as a garden and grounds, near the Lake at Cleaverville, or will be sold very low and on good terms. Apply at 219 South Water street, (up stairs.) no21x1w

TO RENT.—A Brick House, No. 199 Erie street, North side, in good repair. For particulars enquire on the premises or at MUNGER & ARMOUR'S OFFICE. no17-d479-1w

TO RENT.—A fine Law Office, well furnished about mid-way between the Court House and the new Post Office, on South Clark street. Apply to No. 8 Larmon's Block. no16-d470-1w

NEW AND SECOND-HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.
115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A First-Class House and Lot for sale on West Randolph street, between Ann and Elizabeth streets. Address P. O. Box 1343. [no16x1w]

FOR SALE—A few more of those Ladders, from 10 to 30 feet long, manufactured from New York State Spruce Timber. Closing out at 10c. per foot. T. M. HIBBARD, 113 Kinzie street. oc4d91-2m

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—A few vacant lots on the South side will be sold at half their value, if applied for soon. TOMPKINS & CO.
oc25-d129-1m Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block.

FOR SALE CHEAP—At 96 Dearborn street, a complete set of Confectioner's tools, Slabs, &c. One good Cider Press. A second-hand Cook Stove, Furniture and Pipe, two Counters, and 50 bbls Apples. W. VAN O'LINDA & CO. no21x1w

FOR SALE—Sleighs and Cutters at all prices, from $30 to $150. Double or Single seat, for one to two horses, trimmed or without trimmings, may be seen at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository on Market street, near Washington. Or address H. B. HILL, Chicago, Ill.
no21d508-1m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board can be obtained at 266 West Washington street at the corner of Morgan. A few day boarders can also be accommodated. no19x1w

BOARDING.—A Suite of Front Rooms to rent, with Board, at 19 and 21 Michigan Avenue. References required. no17-d477-1m

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. no17x1m

BOARDING.—A suite of desirable rooms for a gentleman and his wife, and one single room may be had at 199 Wabash Avenue. [no15x1w]

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, could be accommodated with board and a pleasant room, commanding a fine view of the Lake, in a private family residing on Wabash avenue. Apply at 102 Lake street, or at 634 Wabash Avenue. no20x3t

Found.

FOUND.—A sum of money. Apply to C. R. STARKWEATHER, 16 Custom House Building, No. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago. no15x1w

HOW TO KEEP WARM.

THE ALBANIAN
Will produce and radiate more heat into the room than any other Stove.

THE ALBANIAN
Gives more heat from the same coal than any other Stove.

THE ALBANIAN
Produces heat quicker than any other Coal Stove.

THE ALBANIAN
Burns anthracite or bituminous coal and gives the largest amount of heat.

THE ALBANIAN
Radiates the heat down into the lower part of the room.

THE ALBANIAN
Burns more of the gas and smoke than any other stove.

THE ALBANIAN
Produces the most pure and healthful heat.

THE ALBANIAN
Received the highest premiums at the Albany County Fair, the New York State Fair, and the United States Fair.

THE ALBANIAN
Has received the highest encomiums from the Press, from distinguished men, from Dr. Nott and others.

THE ALBANIAN
Is the Stove to buy.

THE ALBANIAN
Has six sizes, Nos. 10, 12, 15, 18, 21, and 24.

Together with a large variety of Parlor and Cooking Stoves. For sale, near the New Post Office, by
JOSEPH C. HENDERSON,
no23-d517-3t No. 182 Clark street.

DIPTHERIA, OR THE NEW THROAT DISEASE.

A Certain, Safe and Speedy Cure, and also a Preventative for Diptheria.

DR. SEARLE GRIFFIN, of New York, is now at the Matteson House, Chicago, Ill., where he is prepared to furnish the citizens of this city and surrounding country with his celebrated German Remedies, which will WITHOUT ANY DOUBT,

PREVENT DIPTHERIA,

And also CURE IT IN EVERY CASE IF USED IN TIME.

Do not doubt the efficacy of these remedies as a few hours hesitation may be the means of the DEATH OF ONE OF YOUR FAMILY. Call at once and advice with Dr. G., and get a circular which explaines the Modus Operandi of his remedies.

ADVICE GRATIS.

The Doctor will visit patients either with the family physician or otherwise.

Dr. G., for the last twelve years has made all diseases of the lower bowel, such as PILES, CONSTIPATION, FISTULA ANO, STRICTURE, and also all disease of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS of both sexes, his speciality, and any person who may be thus afflicted will find it to their advantage to consult him WITHOUT DELAY. All orders from any part of the country will receive prompt attention, and when desired the medicine will be sent by express with careful directions, and the applicant can pay for it at the express office when he receives it.

The Diptheria Preventative is three dollars per bottle. The Diptheria Cure including Probing Gargle, &c., &c., ten dollars.

The medicine may be had of J. H. REED & CO., Druggists, Lake street, and BUCK & RAYNER, Druggist, Clark street, or of Dr. G., at Room No. 50 Matteson House.

☞ All letters should be directed to Dr. Searle Griffin, Matteson House, Chicago, Ill. no22-d516-3m

WANTED—Two Servant Girls, (colored preferred) to go a short distance in the country. To those willing to make themselves generally useful a liberal price will be paid. None others need apply. DICKINSON & BAKER, No. 1 Pomeroy's Building. no22-d511-3t

PARTNER WANTED—The advertiser wishes to enter into the Commission Business, and wants a partner, silent or active, with a few thousand dollars capital. A large commercial acquaintance in all the principal Eastern cities assures him a safe and profitable business. Further particulars may be learned by application to Mr. GEO. PAYSON, Attorney at Law, 80 Dearborn street, Chicago. no21x3t

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS, 28 La Salle street, Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours. They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. [ap12] WRIGHT & McCLURE.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES!

Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 39 Clark street (up-stairs). The best and cheapest Buckskin and Fur, all sold lower than ever before.
N. B.—Bowen is also Agent for the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, the most simple and perfect machine ever made. Call and see it. oc13d255-3m

MALT! BARLEY MALT!—A stock of PRIME BARLEY MALT for Brewer's and Distiller's use, constantly on hand, and each order promptly filled. Also superior Yeast Malt in barrels, manufactured at Cold Spring Malt House, Buffalo, N. Y. Address A. G. MOREY, 12 South Water street Chicago. se10d25-6m

FOR SALE—A Patent for a Machine which can be sold extensively among the Farmers of this State, at a large profit. Address L. MORTON, P. O. Box 740, Chicago. no22x3t

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Edwin Pierce and Candace Pierce, his wife, of Champaign County, Illinois, did on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1860, make, execute and deliver to me, the undersigned, a deed whereby they conveyed to me, the undersigned, and to my heirs, assigns, and successors in trust, the following described premises, situated in the city of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, known and described as Sub-Lot No. (16) sixteen, in E. K. Rogers' Subdivision of Lots Nos. (1 & 2) one and two, in Block No. (5) five, Duncan's Addition to Chicago, and of Block No. (1) one, in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half and the west half of the northeast one-fourth of Section No. (17) seventeen, Town (39) north, Range (14) east, Third Principal Meridian, with all the buildings and improvements on said premises at the date of said Deed, or which might hereafter be placed thereon, in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date with said deed, for the sum of five hundred and sixty-five dollars and interest thereon, as in said deed mentioned, and which said deed was duly recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County aforesaid, in Book number 165 of Deeds, at Page 329.

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of said promissory note, and interest thereon, and upon application having been made to me, the undersigned, by the legal holder of said note for that purpose, I shall, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, and for the purposes therein mentioned, on Monday, December 3d, 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, sell and dispose of said property and premises above described, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Edwin Pierce and Candace Pierce, their heirs or assigns therein, at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders for cash.
EPHRAIM H. CUMMINGS, Trustee.
Chicago, November 22d, 1860. no23-d328-10t

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Robert F. Shinn, did on the sixteenth day of November, 1859, execute and deliver to me, the undersigned, Merritt T. Cole, as trustee, a deed of trust of the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by the said Robert F. Shinn, and particularly described in said deed of trust, which said deed of trust was duly filed for record in the Recorder's office of Cook County, and State of Illinois, November 17th, 1859, and duly recorded in book 131 of deeds, at 332.

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of the said promissory note, mentioned in said deed of trust, and application having been made to me by the legal holder thereof, public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the provisions of said trust deed, and by virtue of the power and authority granted to me in and by said trust deed, and for the uses and purposes therein expressed, I shall, on Monday, the third day of December, A. D. 1860, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, Cook County and State of Illinois, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises described in said trust deed, to wit: Lot number fourteen (14) in block number sixteen (16) in Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, said lot being fifty feet on Fulton street, by one hundred feet on Peoria street; and all right and equity of redemption of the said Robert F. Shinn, his heirs and assigns therein.
Chicago, Nov. 20, 1860. M. T. COLE, Trustee.
no21xtd

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, George Hannahs, of Albion, in the State of Michigan, did on the 23d day of May, 1860, execute and deliver to Joseph Sibley, of the town of Marshall in the State of Michigan, a certain indenture of mortgage to secure the payment of three several promissory notes, of even date with said mortgage, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars each, said notes being payable to Joseph Sibley or order, one sixty days after date, one six months after date, and one in twelve months after date, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum; which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's office of Jo Daviess county, book R of mortgages, on pages 299 and 300, which said mortgage was, on the fifteenth day of November, 1860, by the said Joseph Sibley, assigned to the subscriber; and whereas it was provided in and by the terms of said mortgage that, if default be made in the payment of said promissory notes, or either of them, either of principal or interest, on the day or days when the same shall become due and payable, the whole of said principal and interest secured by said notes should thereupon become due and payable, and said mortgage should be immediately foreclosed to pay the same.

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of the first of said promissory notes, no part of said indebtedness having been paid, according to the terms of said mortgage, public notice is hereby given, that I, Horace J. Perrin, assignee of said mortgage, do hereby declare all of said notes in said mortgage described to be due by reason of said default in payment, and that I shall, for the purpose of making the money due upon said notes, amounting at the date of this advertisement to the sum of four thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-four cents, and in accordance with the power in me vested by said mortgage and the assignment thereof, I shall, on Friday, the thirtieth day of November, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described tracts of land, situated in the County of Jo Daviess, in the State of Illinois, and known and described as follows, to wit: The northwest quarter of section thirty-five (35); the south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six (26); the southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25); and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25); in town twenty-nine (29), range three (3), east of the fourth principal meridian, being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by Carlos Pierce and wife, and all right and equity of redemption of the said George Hannahs, his heirs and assigns. HORACE J. PERRIN.
Chicago, Nov. 20th, 1860. Assignee.
no20-d95-td

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Simon S. Wiltsee and Mary C., his wife, did on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to Jacob W. Ludlam, now deceased, their certain mortgage, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, in book 32 of mortgages, page 437, and did thereby convey to the said Jacob W. Ludlam the premises hereinafter named, to secure the payment of four certain promissory notes therein particularly mentioned. And, whereas, it was provided in and by said mortgage, that in case of default in the payment of said notes, either of principal or interest, was made, the whole of said principal and interest should become due and payable. And the said Jacob W. Ludlam, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, after twenty days notice in a newspaper printed in the city of Chicago, might sell as hereinafter noticed, the said premises, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Wiltsee and Mary C. his wife, therein. And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of two of said notes and of interest on three thereof. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, James D. Ludlam and Mary Ludlam, administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased, will on Friday, the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1860, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, the following premises, to-wit:—Commencing in the center line of the Chicago and Green Bay Road, and on the line of Henry Hepworth's land, (meaning the line of Henry Hepworth's land at the date of said mortgage,) and running west 13.79 1-2 chains; thence south 7.29 chains; thence east 13.79 1-2 chains to the center of the said road to the place of beginning, containing 10 acres, and being part of northwest quarter of section 30 township 41, range 14, in Cook County, Illinois, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Wiltsee and Mary C. Wiltsee therein, to make the amount due on said notes, and the costs and expenses of such sale. JAMES D. LUDLAM,
Chicago, Oct. 24th, 1860. MARY LUDLAM,
Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased, the aforesaid mortgagee. oc24-d322-td

The above sale is postponed till Friday, December 7th, 1860, at same hour and place.
Chicago, Nov. 15th, 1860. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM,
Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased. no17-d475-td

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court Cook County. In Chancery. Elisha Granger vs. Balthazer Born and John Gray. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree entered in the above entitled cause on the 20th October, A. D. 1860, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, will at the hour of twelve o'clock meridian, (noon) on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1860, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the buildings of every kind standing on sub-lots six (6) and seven (7), and ten (10) feet off the north side of sub-lot eight (8) of lot No. five (5) in block four (4), in the original town of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid. The purchaser will, by the terms of said decree, have the right to remove all said buildings from the premises above described.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery, Cook County.
Chicago, Nov. 22, 1860. no23d534td

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, And grows more and more popular every day.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee would not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."
Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LIGONIER, Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 5th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was a most entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy. Very respectfully yours,
A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

WHOLESALE AGENTS, CHICAGO:—J. D. Park, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith, Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and Gale Brothers. se30-fasly-weow

Spalding's Prepared Glue!
"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."
ECONOMY!
Dispatch!
Save the Pieces!

AS ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN EVEN IN WELL REGULATED FAMILIES, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Crockery Toys, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle.

Price 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 4a Cedar St., New York.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
Box No. 3,600, New York.

Put up for dealers in cases containing four, eight, or twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

A single bottle of SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers and Fancy Stores.

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate. dailydl mwaf

RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.

This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the misery of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing I. R. SEELEY,
Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States.
Office 136 Lake street, Post Office box 4,555, Chicago, Illinois.
Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.
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Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain mortgage deed bearing date the 29th day of March, A. D. 1858, duly executed acknowledged and delivered, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, in book No. [illegible] of Mortgages at page 625, the Dearborn Seminary of the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, conveyed to Liberty Bigelow and Samuel C. Lawrence, then of said City of Chicago, (now of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts) the following described lots and lands, situate in said city of Chicago, in the county of Cook aforesaid, to wit: The north half of lot No. six (6), in block No. thirteen (13), and the south half of lot No. five (5) in the same block, all in Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date with said mortgage deed, executed by said Dearborn Seminary to said Bigelow and Lawrence, for the sum of five thousand dollars, payable one year after the date thereof, with interest semi-annually at ten per cent. [illegible] and it was provided and agreed, that if default should be made in the payment of any part of said promissory note when the same should become due and payable, then the said mortgage might be immediately foreclosed to pay the same, or the said Bigelow and Lawrence, lately of the second part, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, after notice of such sale, might sell said premises at public auction at the Court House door in the City of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash at the time mentioned in such notice, and out of the proceeds pay the costs or expenses of said advertisement and sale, and the principal and interest due on said promissory note. And whereas, the said Liberty Bigelow and Samuel C. Lawrence by their certain deed bearing date the 10th day of November, A. D. 1860, and duly executed, acknowledged and delivered, did bargain, sell, convey, transfer and assign unto the undersigned the said mortgage deed and all their interest and right under the same, or otherwise howsoever in and to the premises therein described, and the note and indebtedness thereby secured and all the power and authority to enforce the payment of said note conferred upon them in and by said mortgage deed, and also endorsed and delivered to the undersigned the note of said Dearborn Seminary secured by the said mortgage deed aforesaid.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the principal of said promissory note and the same together with interest thereon, since the 29th day of March, A. D. 1860 is now due and unpaid:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee of the said mortgage and note aforesaid, in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage deed contained, will, on Monday, the 31st day of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, offer and sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the premises above described and in the said mortgage deed described, for the purpose of paying the said note and interest thereon, together with the expenses of said sale.
FRANKLIN PARMALEE,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
SCATES, MCALLISTER & JEWETT, Att'y's.
Chicago, November 16, 1860. no20-d[illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—Petition for Mechanics Lien. Frederick Braun, use of &c., vs. Henry Nibbe.

Public Notice is hereby given, that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in obedience to the mandate in a special execution issued in the above entitled cause, of even date, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, on the fourteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, the right, title, interest, claim and demand which the said defendant on the eighth day of March, A. D., 1857, had in the premises described as follows, to-wit:—Lot number seventy-six (76), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half (except the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter) of Section five (5), in Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, October 25th, 1860. oc[illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—In Chancery. James Ryan vs. Mary Welsh, and others.

Notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in pursuance of a decretal order of said Court, sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the store of William S. Davis in the Town of Northfield in said County, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1860, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following real estate, to-wit:—The south half of the east half, and the northwest quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirteen (13), township forty-two (42) north, range twelve (12), east of the third (3) principal meridian, in said town of Northfield. Terms—one-half cash, and the balance in one year with six per cent interest secured by mortgage on the property sold. Said land is timbered, and will be sold in parcels if desired by purchasers.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery, Cook County.
Chicago, Nov. 3d, 1860. no5-d[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Seabrook P. Oldershaw and Rosa D. Oldershaw, his wife, of the City of Chicago, Cook County and State of Illinois, did, on the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, execute and deliver to James O. Heyworth, of Chicago, in said County and State, a certain indenture of mortgage to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, in said mortgage described, given by one Thomas H. Blakeney, of Chicago aforesaid, for the sum of five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents, bearing date the seventeenth day of August, A. D., 1859, and payable to the said James O. Heyworth or order on the second day of March, A. D. 1860, which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, and State of Illinois, on the twenty-third day of September, A. D. 1859, and duly recorded in Book forty-nine (49) of Mortgages, and Page forty-five (45) thereof, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the said money mentioned in said promissory note, or any part thereof, and the same with interest since the maturity of said note, is still due and unpaid;

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I shall, on Monday, the fifth day of November, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the said city of Chicago, sell by public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described premises, lands and tenements, to-wit:—Lot twelve (12) in Block fifteen (15) of Johnston's Subdivision of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section six (6), Township thirty-nine (39) north Range fourteen, east of the Third Principal Meridian, situate in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, together with all the buildings thereon, and all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Seabrook P. Oldershaw and Rosa D. Oldershaw, his wife, their heirs and assigns in and to the said premises.
JAMES O. HEYWORTH, Mortgagee.
HERVEY, ANTHONY & GALE, Att'ys for Mortgagee.
Chicago, October 12th, 1860. oc13-d[illegible]

The above sale is postponed until Monday, Nov. 19th, 1860, at the same hour and place.
no6-d[illegible] JAMES O. HEYWORTH, Mortgagee.

The above sale is further postponed until Monday, Nov. 26th, 1860, at the same hour and place.
no20-d[illegible] JAMES O. HEYWORTH, Mortgagee.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. George Graham vs. John Frederich Tietsch.

Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 27th day of September, 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the thirtieth (30th) day of November, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in said County of Cook, all of the right title and interest of the said defendant, John Frederich Tietsch, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to-wit:—Lots number thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32), in Block one (1), in Sampson & Green's Addition to Chicago, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the indebtedness due complainant under said decree and costs, together with Master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale.
Dated November 2, 1860. IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
[no5-d[illegible]]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. George Graham vs. August Gerritz and John Scheiner.

Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 27th day of September, 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the thirtieth (30th) day of November, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in said County of Cook, all of the right, title and interest of the said defendants, August Gerritz and John Scheiner in and to the following described real estate, situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit:—Lots thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32), in Block eight (8), in Sampson & Green's Addition to Chicago, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the indebtedness due complainant, under said decree, and costs, together with Master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale.
IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Dated, November 2, 1860. no5-d[illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook. S. S. Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. William C. Young vs. Samuel L. Sesser, Henry S. Monroe, James W. Cochran, George De Loynes, Gideon Parker, Edward McConnell, [illegible] A. Tucker, Henry A. Smythe, Joseph A. Sprague, Marvel W. Cooper, Webster S. Steele, Caryl Young and the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 13th day of November, 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago in said County of Cook, the following described real estate, situate in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit:

That portion of the Kingsbury Tract commencing at a point in the north line of Ontario street, four hundred and fifty-six (456) feet from the east line of said Kingsbury Tract, thence northerly parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract, one hundred and nine (109) feet more or less, to the south line of Sedgwick's Addition, thence westerly along the south line of Sedgwick's Addition two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract, one hundred and nine (109) feet more or less to the north line of Ontario street; thence easterly along the north line of Ontario street two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet to the place of beginning.

Also that portion of the Kingsbury Tract commencing at a point in the north line of Ontario street, two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet from the east line of the said Kingsbury Tract; thence northerly parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract, one hundred and nine (109) feet, more or less, to the south line of Sedgwick's Addition; thence westerly along the south line of Sedgwick's Addition, two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract one hundred and nine (109) feet, more or less to the north line of Ontario street; thence easterly along the north line of Ontario street, two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet to the place of beginning.

Also that portion of the Kingsbury Tract commencing at a point in the north line of Ontario street at its intersection with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract, thence northerly along the east line of said Kingsbury Tract one hundred and nine (109) feet more or less, to the south line of Sedgwick's Addition; thence westerly along the south line of Sedgwick's Addition two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the east line of said Kingsbury Tract one hundred and nine (109) feet more or less to the north line of Ontario street; thence easterly along the north line of Ontario street two hundred and twenty-eight (228) feet to the place of beginning.

Also an undivided three-fourths part of all the following described lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Commencing in the centre of Ontario street, at a point two hundred and fifty (250) feet east of the centre of [illegible] street and running thence due east along the centre of said Ontario street two hundred and fifty (250) feet; thence north to the south line of the Kingsbury Tract one hundred and fifty-nine (159) feet, more or less; thence west along the [illegible] line of said Kingsbury Tract two hundred and fifty (250) feet; thence south one hundred and fifty-nine (159) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.
IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Dated November 20, 1860. no[illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. George Graham vs. William Voltmer.

Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 27th day of September, 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the thirtieth (30th) day of November 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, all of the right, title and interest of the said defendant, William Voltmer, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Lots number seventy-one (71) and seventy-two (72), in block eight (8), in Sampson & Green's Addition to Chicago, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the indebtedness due complainant under said decree and costs, together with the Master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale.
Dated, November 2, 1860. IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
[no5-d[illegible]]

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, both of the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the second day of July, A. D. 1859, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith, given by the said Jacob Russell for the sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars, ($14,000) payable five years after the date thereof, at the City Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, and providing that the interest thereon, which should be at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, should also be payable at said City Bank, in Boston, semi-annually, to-wit: On the second day of January and July in each year; which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book 45 of Mortgages, at Page 610, and, whereas default has been made in the payment of the installment of interest due on the second day of January, 1860, and in the payment of the installment of interest due the second day of July, 1860, and both remain unpaid;

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I, James C. Merrill, Trustee and Mortgagee aforesaid, of the city of Boston and State of Massachusetts, according to the terms of said mortgage, do hereby declare the principal sum secured thereby to be now due, for reason of said default in payment of interest, and that I shall, in pursuance and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said mortgage, and for the uses and purposes therein expressed, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said mortgage described, to-wit:

"That piece or parcel of land known and described as lot four (4), in block seventeen (17), in the fractional section fifteen (15), addition to the city of Chicago, being eighty (80) feet front on Michigan avenue and one hundred and eighty feet (180) in depth to the alley in the rear, according to the plat recorded in Cook County Registry, with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon.
JAMES C. MERRILL,
Trustee and Mortgagee.
J. M. PARKER, Attorney. oc[illegible]